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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1837.

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FOR ZION'S HERALD. "A UNIVERSAL FRIEND OF MANKIND" WEIGHED AND FOUND WANTING.

above for a signature, has been for a few weeks and unworthy of refutation. lashing himself into a dreadful fever. The Metho- 4. I asked "what moral causes alienated all hudists dared to hold a Four Days Meeting, and the man rights. You reply-"Forfeiture or transfer," ministers of the gospel who attended said meeting, in perfect harmony with your above indefinite derection to the people; and behold, this wonderful cific cases, which I demanded, and still call for .champion of the rights of "mankind," took offence It is worse; for it is absurd; for alienation signirow which wounded this giant between the joints proposition; i. e., a thing which does it!! of his harness, for he raves and tears like a madadvocate for truth. He closes his address, by ex- Scott, and do him great injustice. pressing his desire to enter the field of controver- 6. In reply to my 8th question, you say,—that sy with the above named gentleman.

the world for the pittance which nature demands.

Ask such, and their sighs, groans and tears will are that man has no inalienable dight to civil privsay, No, No / he is the spoiler of our brightest hopes, ileges, and that it is right to hold property in man and a scourge of mankind. The writer can have no A Herculean task truly, and what few but yourself, claim upon the character his signature implies .- would have the temerity to attempt. It is what It is a stolen garb to serve his master in. We never can be done, for the earliest, plainest, strongcan call him by his proper name. He is a deal- est, and holiest dictates of human nature will uner in rum, gin, brandy, &c. His establishment settle and overthrow them.

stand on a level with common people, and will banished from the land.

in the cradle of carnal security, crying peace and tion. safety, when God has not spoken it. As delusive A few remarks on your second letter to me.as the ignus fatuus, and as destructive as the waste- You say I "totally fail on inalienable rights, that I (UNIVERSALISM)

" Weaves the winding-sheet of souls, And lays them in the urn of everlasting death." A LAYMAN

New Market, Dec. 15.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. LETTERS TO REV. E. SPRAGUE. NO. VII.

DEAR BROTHER-As you decline answering my question, I proceed to take up your letters, and give them due consideration. I shall despatch them as soon as possible, lest the readers of the Herald get weary of this controversy. I wish them to remember the following things while I ponder.

1. That the interest of the controversy devolves principally on you, as you have the lead and I have to answer such matter as you write.

2. That you have the affirmative side of the questions at issue, except on "inalienable rights" which are self-evident; i. e. too plain to need proof or to to sustain your proposition by something more than mere assertion, or your cause must sink, be-

3. That Lev. 25: 44, 45, 46, which you have quoted five times, cannot be brought as decisive of the question; because the sense of that passage is under dispute, and its application to American Slavery denied.

4. That I notified you of this, in my first letter, and in my sixth showed that it might, and must, be differently explained, yet you have not attempted to sustain your construction and application.

I have a few words for your last to Brother

Next, your first to me,-1. Your letters or mine, might be "dogmatical," for other than temporal, wherefore seeks he it in

but how either, or any letter could be "the dogmatical sense of high sounding phrases," I see not, and ask for explanation.

2. That Brother Scott "has taken for granted that the principle" of Slavery "is wrong wholly from consequences," I must "wholly" question, and call for proof.

3. Your definition of "moral cause," is neither nominal nor real; it neither specifies the object, nor It is possible, Mr. Editor, that among your ex- enumerates its attributes; and therefore, lacks evchange papers, you have seen one called the "Star ery characteristic of a logical definition. It is in the East," in which a correspondent, with the a mere general remark, as defective as it is vague,

had the effrontery to preach Jesus and the Resur- finition. An ambiguous remark, instead of speat the liberty assumed by these people, and became fies "Forfeiture, or transfer," so that your moral greatly incensed. It appears that these men of causes, which "alienate all human rights," are such God, while in their labors of love, directed an ar- as alienate all human rights! A strictly identical

man. The Rev. Mr. Fuller has incurred his hot- "holding property in man." Now this is correct, test displeasure, and has been addressed through if you mean by it the same as "holding man as the paper above mentioned, which is the organ of property;" for Brother Scott gives the latter, ex-Universalism in this State, in a very ungentlemanly pressly, as his definition, in the very piece from and abrupt manner, and, by the way, a disgrace to which you quote; and you appear to use them inany periodical professing to be religious, and an terchangeably. If not you misrepresent brother

"God is the patron of the most absolute kind of This writer purports to be "a Universal Friend Slavery!!" I am surprised you should write so to Mankind;" let us see if he bears any such re-thoughtlessly, or shocked if you do it understandsemblance. Is he a friend of mankind, who, with ingly. What! charge God with such enormous evils, all the light of the present day dawning upon him, oppressions, robberies, whippings, pollutions, sepin the face of all the glorious enterprises of the aration of relatives, husband and wives, parents age, when the rapid march of reform is visible in and children, such ignorance of his word, and "evmost every section of our land, regardless of every en to kill them in some cases!!" Father forgive ery consideration, deals out liquid poison in the him, he knows not what he does. We deny it, and shape of rum, gin, brandy, &c. from the cent's worth as the onus probandi rests with you, we call for to the jug full, greedy of gain, and reckless of the proof. If not forthcoming, we shall say more of Shall we call him a friend of his race? it hereafter. You also add, that "all his le-Go ask a disconsolate and heart-broken wife, who gislation upon it, are special acts in favor of it."is cursed with a drunken husband. Go ask the We say he has not legislated at all in favor of it, homeless orphan, as he seeks a shelter beneath but the reverse; as we shall show when we take some friendly roof, dependent on the charity of up the Bible question, in a future number.

is located in the heretofore peaceable village of 8. You then "arraign" me "before God and South New Market, a scourge to the town, and a truth." I am glad of it. There are none before fit subject for the Board of Health to take into con- whom I would so gladly answer for what I have said against Slavery. I am sorry I have said no We would as a friend, advise this writer if he more. While I am thus "arraigned," I solemnly intends to discuss theological subjects, to abandon resolve, that I will greatly multiply the efforts of the nefarious traffic in ardent spirits, follow some my tongue and pen, till such glaring errors at the honest employment, and be decent; then he will North, and outrageous practices at the South, are

doubtless gain a hearing, and with better grace 9. When, and where does brother Scott "affirm, treat on theology. This writer, it appears, is an that the principle of Slavery is under any and all ardent admirer of the "blessed doctrine of God's circumstances robbery and murder?" Surely, not impartial grace," as its advocates term it, which in the letter from which you quote. We challenge term in truth they have no more right to, than the you to produce the instance. It is true he said character described above has to the name of "a the principle was wicked, under any and all circum-Of all the ism's in the world, we pray to be degravating circumstances," so that sometimes it was livered from Universalism. It is replete with non-sense. Unscriptural, illogical, and absurd, it serves and sometimes all together. So you have mistaken as an opiate to the sinner, and lulls him to sleep and misrepresented brother Scott's communica-

ful tornado, spreading ruin and devastation in its assumed what I did not prove." 1 reply, you "toruthless train. More destructive from the fact that tally "fail in understanding it. I did not attempt the former deprives of a limited existence, while to prove them, but to disprove your false reasoning against them. They are self-evident and need no proof. I had a right to assume them therefore, as they are first principles, FOREVER SETTLED, and the foundations of our other reasoning. And my reasoning was not from species to genus, but mere ly from the lesser to the greater. That it was evidently irrational to suppose, that God would take such care to guarantee men's minor, and not his major, his vital, his essential rights;-but leave them to be trampled under foot, at the option of a fellow man. No "logician" would have been guilty of such a gross mistake. Consequently, if not more "unfortunate" in my reasoning from "Man's moral obligation to worship God," I have nothing to fear. I will therefore fill up the syllogism which you partly made, and leave it to the public with your own words, "No need of comment." "Man ought in moral right, to worship God." But Slavery violates that right, and prevents the due exercise of it. "Therefore man has an inalienable right, that he should not be enslaved." .I made ever be disproved. It therefore devolves on you, Are not every man's rights "in himself," and both he and his rights "in the hands of justice?"

I am glad you are " convinced that my pieces will do no injury to any but myself." I wish I could D. I. ROBINSON.

MR. EDITOR-I have translated the following eloquent extract from the French of Masillon. If you will please accept it for the Herald, you are welcome to it.

Yours, &c. C. G. EMMONS. Boston, Dec. 26.

If every thing pertaining to man ends with his Scott. Whether colonization will benefit the blacks existence here, if man has nothing to hope for afor not, I shall leave to a future time. I ask on ter this life, why is he not happy in the enjoyment what principle is the right to hold slaves based, of life? If we are born only to pursue the gratiand how can it be abused? But you add you have fication of the animal propensities, wherefore is it "aimed wholly at the ism, not at the man." Is that they satisfy us not, instead of being followed not charging him with "libelling the divine govern- by ennui and sadness of heart; if man is but as ment, and impeaching his moral character and reve- the beast which perisheth, why does he not pass lation," aiming at the man directly and injuriously? his days free from care, disgust and sadness, in sensual felicity? If man has no happiness to hope

rather than satisfy his curiosity? That reputation -treat the teacher with no respect ;-go not near pains and embarrasses him; that all united can- the school house during the whole term, unless to not fill the immensity of his heart, and leave him carry a load of green wood; -and when the seanothing to desire? All other beings content with son closes, let the child lay aside his books, to be their destiny, appear happy in the situation in looked at no more, until revolving time shall adwhich the Author of Nature has placed them .- monish both you and him, to prepare for a similar The stars, tranquil in the firmament, quit not their campaign. Follow these directions closely, and abode to enlighten another earth; the earth, regu- if your child is not found among the sturdiest lated in her orbit, glances not on high to assume haters of knowledge, we know not what more you their sphere; the animals sport in the country, can do to make him such. without envying the condition of man, who inhab-

tribes warble in the air, without thinking if there we may point out some of them, hereafter .- Con are beings happier than themselves on the earth. Obs. In fine, every thing is happy, every thing is in its place in nature. Man alone is unquiet and discontent; man alone is a prey to his desires. Distracted by fears, he alone finds his sorrow in disappointed hopes, becoming sad and unhappy in midst of pleasures. He alone finds nothing here below on which his heart may repose .-Whence is it, O man! is it not that ye are here be low misplaced, that we are made for Heaven, that your heart is greater than the world, and that eve-

THE METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN

ry thing which is not of God, is devoid of happi-

ness for you?

If we have not indulged in mistaken views, the missionary spirit is extending in our Church. The obligation resting upon those favored with the gospel, to send it to their fellow men who have it not, is more sensibly felt and acknowledged than formerly. It is unnecessary to remark here upon the objects to which the missionary operations of the M. E. Church are directed. They are known to all, and have as strong claims upon our justice, as our benevolence.

The increased expenditure in this branch o our economy, so far from being a discouraging cirestitute? We believe it will.

and interesting one. Never more so at any period base, and would be perfectly Phidean, but that it in the history of our missionary society. Thou-sands are looking to us for the bread of life, and firmness and withering scorn in the expression of that the church has not the means to furnish them within him. About his brow, care and thought with the gospel? Never: no, never! Again: we and toil have traced their channels, anticipating, on have many missionaries, noble men, some with a youthful face, the havock and furrow-work of families, who have left the comforts of home and time. gone among strangers, savages in some instances, to plant the standard of the cross, and direct the does not appear like a Sun-burst, but as the ripenattention of their perishing fellow men to "the ing fruit of early promised blossoms. For years Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the past, he has enjoyed the reputation of being the

should become fond of such absences, and wish to this one man." multiply them, put no bindrance in the way .- Oceola acted as agent for Micanope, who is an

entire silence as to the studies he pursues, and a as well as to restrain the Seminoles within their work.-Morn. Star.

vain on earth? Whence comes it that riches dis- manifest indifference to his progress. Act as if quiet him, that honors weary him, that pleasures you thought the prime excellence in a candidate satiate, that the sciences confound and irritate, for school keeping, was a willingness to work cheap

There are modes in which the teacher can ef its cities and sumptuous palaces; the feathered fectually co-operate with the parent, in this work;

> [From the Boston Book for 1837.] MORTAL AND IMMORTAL. BY R. C. WATERSTON.

I stand between the Future and the Past-That which has been and that which is to be-A feeble ray from the Eternal cast, A scanty rill, that seeks a shoreless sea; A living soul, treading this earthly sod, A finite being,-yet a child of God:

A spirit panting for eternal peace; A heavenly kingdom in a frame of clay, An infant angel fluttering for release : An erring man, whose race has just begun. A pilgrim, journeying on from sun to sun Creature of clay, yet heir of future life, Dweller upon a world I shall outlive; Soldier of Christ, battling midst earthly strife, Yet hoping, by that strength which God may give To burst the doors of death, and glorving rise,

A body crumbling to the dust away,

[From Campaigns in Florida.] OCEOLA, THE INDIAN WARRIOR. BY M. M. COHEN.

Triumphant from the grave to tread the skies!

This gifted individual is about 30 years of age, cumstance, is proof of our success, and shows that 5 feet 10 inches high, rather slender than stout our field of missionary labor is widening. If these but elegantly formed-of remarkable lightness of pleasing indications be met with corresponding lib- limbs, yet capable of iron endurance, something erality from the friends of missions, who can esti- of the Apollo and Hercules blended, or rather the mate the vast amount of good that will be achiev- easy grace, the stealthy step and active spring of What numbers of the aboriginies of Ameri- the tiger. His grandfather was a Scotchman, his ca, as well as other subjects of our missionary la-grandmother and mother were full Indians. His bors shall, through this instrumentality, be enlightened and saved? O, 'tis a noble, a soul stirring therefore a quarter-blood, or one fourth white, cause; one which merits the most vigorous and which his complexion and eyes indicate, being untiring efforts! And while God is evidently put- much lighter than those of the Indians generally. ting his seal of approbation upon our work, and When conversing on topics agreeable to him, his still opening up the way before us, shall not the countenance manifests more the disposition of the benevolence of the church measure up to the spi- white than the red man. There is a great vivacity rit of the times and the wants of the spiritually in the play of his features, and when excited, his face is lit up as by a thousand fires of passion, an-Brethren and friends, the crisis is an important imation and energy. His nose is Grecian at its entreating that we send it to them. Shall they his mouth-though the lips are tremulous from plead in vain? Shall the cold answer be sent them the intense emotions which seem ever boiling up

world." Must these, or any part of them, be re- best ball player and hunter and the most expert at called? Must they cease their labor of love? running, wrestling and all other active exercises. None are willing for this. The reply through all At such times, or when naked, his figure, whence the borders of Methodism will doubtless be, let all superfluous flesh is worn down, exhibits the these men of God proceed, they shall be sustain- most beautiful developement of muscle and power. He is said to be inexhaustible from the ball We have stated that the missionary society is in play, an exercise so violent that the struggle for lebt \$6000, which will in all probability be con- mastery has been known to cause the death of one siderably increased. This appears to be a large of the combatants. When this occurs in a fair um: but a little exertion will pay it off at once, contest, the surviver is not punished for murder, and leave a sufficient surplus in the treasury for as in all other cases of taking life. On one occathe purposes of the society. Now who will be sion, Oceola, acted as guide to a party of horsethe first to start some generous proposition with a men, and finding that, at starting, they proceeded espectable amount to sink the debt, and replenish slowly, he inquired the cause. On being told that e treasury. We wait to see.—Christian Adv. and it was on his account, with one of those smiles he alone can give, he bade them proceed more rapidly. They put spurs to their steeds, and he, HOW TO MAKE A CHILD HATE KNOWLEDGE. a-foot, kept up with them during the entire route, We suppose, reader, that you do not wish your nor did he exhibit the slightest symptoms of fa child to be a book-worm, to waste precious time, tigue, at the close of the day, but arrived at the in getting knowledge, which might be employed to point proposed, as early as the mounted body.—so much advantage in making money. And we To Col. Gadsden, sole Commissioner at the Treaty give our advice, at this season, because the winter of Payne's Landing, Oceola rendered good service, chools are now just opening, and you may have an at the head of thirty or forty warriors, posting him mmediate opportunity to put it in practice.

First, detain him at home, employed in some unnportant matter, until after the beginning of man than they. He did not sign the treaty then school hours. Be careful to do this often. Next, and here made, nor did he refuse so to do. The f he must go to school, to be in the fashion, let fact is, he was never asked to subscribe his name him not have all the books studied by his class ;- thereto, being at that time, but a Tustenugge and or if you cannot decently effect this, put into his of little note. This treaty must not be confoundhands books so tattered and disfigured, as to pro- ed with the subsequent agreement that Oceola fiduce disgust. If he is learning to write, procure ually signed, and into which he is said to have for him cheap paper, poor quills, and pale ink .- plunged his knife, when called on for his signature This, if long experience does not deceive, will put The negociations at Payne's landing were in the your child in a fair way to dislike every thing per- time of Tuckasee Emathla, or the Ground Mole taining to knowledge. If he still manifests some Warrior, Chief of the Micasuky tribe. At that hankering after learning, see that he has leave of date it was not known of Powell, as Cotton Mathabsence from school, once or twice in a week, a er says of Roger Williams, in his Magnolia, that half an hour or an hour before it closes, to feed "the whole country was soon like to be set on fire the cattle or go on some trifling errand. If he by the rapid motion of a wind-mill in the head of

Should be happen to violate some necessary rule imbecile, in reducing to subjection the Micasukies, of the school, and be reproved, or more severely who are not only the most numerous and power ounished, fail not to listen to his complaints and ful, but the most desperate and insubordinate tribe occusations against the teacher,-and intimate By his boldness and energy, he always succeeded that the punishment is altogether undeserved-or in bringing them in to receive punishment for the at any rate, too severe. If there is a plausible offences committed-latterly he would beg them retense for the charge, insinuate plainly enough off, and finally went over to them, as one of their be understood, that the teacher is partial, both chiefs. The U. S. officers, as well as the Indians, in his rewards and punishments.

To all this may be added, if there be any need, his resolution and prowess. And for this purpose, [Whole No. 379.

limits, he has taken more pains, and endured more fatigue, than any four of the Indians put together. He is of an elevated and upright character, and was of kindly disposition till put in irons, which converted to gall, the milk of human kindness in his bosom-roused his fiery indignation, unquenchable but by blood, and excited him to deep-seated, ample revenge.

Oceola's agency, and that of his lieutenant, Tom, in Omathla's death, and his killing Gen. Thompson, with the rifle presented him by the general, enilitate against the favorable estimate of the character.* But that all his goodly feelings were not utterly eradicated, is proved by an incident in the interview with Gen. Gaines' command. On that occasion, Oceola anxiously inquired after Lieut. John Grahame, and on being informed that he was wounded, stoutly denied it. On being asked why he was so positive that Lieut. G. was unburt, he replied that he had imperatively ordered his people never to molest that young man, and he knew no one who would dare disobey him; none should, and live! It was then admitted, that though one of the brothers Grahame had been wounded, yet Lieut. G. had escaped injury; at which admission Oceola greatly joyed. It seems that Powell has a little daughter to whom Lieut. G. was kind, and had presented with frocks, in which the young girl, who grew very fond of him, always insisted on being dressed, whenever she perceived Lieut. G. (for whom she often looked out,) coming to visit her. Oceola's motive in sparing Lieut. G. was gratitude for attention to his child, which he also endeavored to repay by teaching the lieutenant the Indian language, for he speaks a little English, and is very intelligent.

Powell has two wives, as is common with the Indians, but they are rarely Trigamists. His two better halves live in perfect harmony, having one table in common, but occupying separate "lodges." They are both young and comely; one of them is particularly pretty. They yield passive obedience to his vigorous intellect, and expressions which partake the character of his mind. His words are ever few, but apposite. At the conclusion of the Talk, I have sketched his lofty mien and manly bearing. His address is courteous and affable, and his smile is witchery. Like most Indians, he is fond of a joke, the opinion that savages are always grave, being erroneous. His shake of the hand, like every thing from him, leaves a lasting impression; and if there be not a vice in his fingers, he has a vicious way of using them. Oceola is greatly ambitious, and like other Indians, revengeful, the lex talionis heading their bloody code. So that his conduct, like that of more civilized men, is made up of mixed motives, having just enough of the salt of patriotism to preserve the character from the taint of corrupting selfishness.

* This Gen. Thompson was the man who put Oceola in irons, as mentioned above. This fact, and the circumstances connected with it, are omitted in the above account. Oceola, or Powell, as he was called by the whites, had a wife to whom he was much attached, whose mother was a mulatto slave, who ran away, was adopted by the Indians, and married one of their chiefs. Though the father was free, yet as children by law in the South, take the condition of the mother, Oceola's wife was seized as a slave by a person claiming her under the right of her mother's former master. The high spirited husband attempted to defend her, but was overpowered and put in event is incidentally related above. This transaction has been said to be the origin of the war in Florida.

EPITAPH OF VOLTAIRE. An English gentleman visiting Paris, heard of the intention to erect a monument to Voltaire, and proposed the following as an epitaph for the French

Behold Voltaire! deserving of stone: Who in Poetry was great, In History little, Still less in Philosophy, And in Religion nothing at all. His Wit was acute, His Judgment was precipitate, His Dishonesty extreme; Loose Women smiled upon him. The Half-learned applauded him, And the Profane patronized him: Though he spared neither God nor man, A junto of Atheists, Who called themselves Philosophers, Scraped some money together, And raised this stone to his memory [English Mag. 1832.

MR. CLAY'S SENTIMENTS ON RELIGION .- "I am not," said Mr. C., in a late address for the Colonization Society at Lexington, Kentucky, "a professor of religion, and, as I have remarked on another occasion, I regret that I am not-I wish I were, I hope that I shall be. The longer I live, the more sensible do I become of its utility; the more profoundly penetrated with its truth; the more entirely convinced, that the religion we have received from our ancestors, the religion of Christ, is, of all religions, the best; and it alone can afford us an adequate solace in the hour of affliction."-Ep. Recorder.

BAXTER'S CALL.-The Rev. Mr. Brown, of St. Petersburgh, has written to the Secretary of the American Tract Society, that Baxter's Call to the Unconverted has been translated into Russ, by the Bishop of Archangel, and printed at the printing office of the Holy Synod of Moscow, with a warm recommenda tory preface by the translator.

Mr. Wilson, late a missionary, has given his entire property, amounting to one thousand dollars, to the cause of missiens. Another person has given \$15,000, being one half his property, to the cause. He and all looked to Oceola to secure offenders—knowing his three children have also consecrated themselves and the remainder of their property to the same good

LOWELL, Dec. 19, 1836. BR. Brown-The following letter is from a young Methodist preacher now in the state of Virginia; but who used to live within the bounds of the Providence district, N. E. Conserence. I am intimately acquainted with him. He is a young man of great promise; and all he states may be depended on as strictly true. I would thank you to give it to the readers of the Herald. What horrible scenes does he describe-scenes which he has witnessed with his own eyes; and that too, during the last year !-And to defend this system, doctors of divinity, and presidents of colleges, have written labored Scripture arguments!!

Innocent human beings-made in the image of God, and bought with the blood of Christ-separated from their companions and children, chained together, and driven as felons through the country, to be sold in foreign markets, and find premature graves!! One man buying an old grey-headed negro, with the avowed intention of swapping him off with a trader for a younger one, just as men swap horses! And this system of soul murder finds apologists in the north! Christians, ministers, and Methodist ministers too, apologize for it!! And it is said we ought to have Bishops to sanction this system of robbery and O. SCOTT.

Vinginita, Dec. 8, 1836.

Dear Brother South—A communication from one whom you may have long since forgotten, at this time, may be somewhat unexpected; but a remembrance of you, and the occasional benefit of your ministry, which I enjoyed while you were Presiding Elder of Providence District, prompt me at this time to intrude myself upon your notice.

A variety of causes have combined since that time,

to bring about a strange revolution in my affairs; and instead of being now breathing the free and salubri-ous mountain air of _____, I am thrown down here in the Valley of Virginia, under the immediate influence of a slaveholding people. What may await me here, I know not; but one thing I purpose by the grace of God, and that is, to throw all my influence against the system of inhuman oppression with which I am surrounded.

Since I have come into Virginia, I have encoun tered four or five droves of human beings on their way to a market in Mississippi, comprising about as many hundreds. They were bought up by traders in Maryland, and the northern parts of Virginia, and were driven on foot, and in chains, to linger out a miserable existence, and find a premature grave among Many of them were torn away from their wives and children, and all were separated, no doubt, from friends more or less immediately related and en-

While passing through Fauquier county, a drove of about thirty came along, every one chained. When they first came in sight, they presented so striking a resemblance to a picture I used to see on one of the anti-slavery works among you, that I was immediately reminded of it—the tallest going before and the shorter following in regular succession. By the request of a sick gentleman with whom I was in company, I went to the place where they stopped for the purpose of buying one for him for a body servant.—
You may start at this, but I presume you will justify me, when you are made acquainted with the motive from which I acted. I knew the man above named would treat a slave well; and as he was on his way to Tennessee, he would provide him a fine horse to ride, which would be better than going on foot, and in chains; and he would thus be rescued from the miserable fate of going to Mississippi, a fitte which all slaves revolt at. As I went in among them to inspect them, they all began to adjust their tattered clothes and comb their heads, &c., to attract my noof 30 poor miserable captives, all fastening their eyes upon me, with the hope that I was about to release some one of them from their miserable condition. I selected one from the rest, who was a tall, well formed man, about 25 years old, and possessing a remarkably intelligent countenance. The key was brought and he was unlocked from the chain that I might view him. They had travelled all day in a hot sun, and as the lock was taken from his hand, it was swollen as large as two common hands. He was now given into my charge; and as we walked to the hotel to-

gether, to see the gentleman who wished to purchase him, I drew from him the following statement.

He had belonged to a man in Frederick county, Md., who had all along been promising to give him his liberty at his death; but, alas! he had recently died in a fit of insanity, and had left no will, and as a consequence, he, with his wife and two children, had fallen into the hands of the administrator of the estate, and he was sold at auction to the trader with whom he was now on his way to the Miss

I confess, that such was the effect upon my feelings on hearing this story, that had he attempted an escape while in my charge, I would not have made an effort to prevent him, though the event might have cost me the severest penalties of Lynch law. The gentleman saw him—liked him very well, but the price was too much, (\$1,200,) and I went back again with him to his chains. I tried to comfort him with the reflection that he would soon be delivered from his chains and brought where "the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest." He professed to me, while his eyes were suffused with tears, that he wished he was there; choosing death, to the bondage he was suffering. The gentleman bought a grey headed old man in Staunton, for \$250, and professed his purpose to trade him off to a slave-dealer for a younger man.

I could relate many such tales as the above, but I forbear. The simple design of this is to obtain a word from you, which I hope you will favor me with soon. I rejoice at your prosperity in Lowell. It is matter of surprise here that an abolitionist can be in-

I am on my way to Canaan, and hope to be a conqueror in Jesus' name. Pardon my freedom, and believe me yours in great esteem.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

WESLEY'S OPINION OF SLAVEHOLDING. It has well been remarked that the works of this distinguished servant of Christ, embrace the principles and rudiments of all the great reforms, which characterize the present age. The following conclusion of his tract, entitled "Thoughts upon Slavery," exhibits his sentiments in respect to this Giant Evil of our country. When it is remembered that members of the Methelic Characteristics are supported to the Methelic Characteristics. of our country. When it is remembered that members of the Methodist Church are now allowed to traffic in the bodies and souls of men, unimpeached and unrebuked, and the Rule of Discipline forbidding the "buying and selling of men and women with the intention to enslave them" is a dead letter in nearly all the Slaveholding States, can we help feeling, that, as a church, we have awfully departed from our original standards. Was Wesley wrong? Have his successors made an advance in moral discernment and purity? Must we now trample upon the principles of our founder, efface the writings of our standard authors, and give the sanction of religion to Slavery? Why then admit Slaveholders into our church, and allow the nefarious traffic of human nature to go on uncondemned? Shall we be Methodists in name and not in principle-in doctrine, bu not in practice. But hear Mr. Wesley.

"This equally concerns every gentleman that has an estate in our American plantations; yea, all slave holders, of whatever rank and degree; seeing men buyers are exactly on a level with men stealers. Indeed you say, 'I pay honestly for my goods; and I am not conto know how they are come by.' Nay, but you are; you re deeply concerned to know they are honestly come by. Other than you are a partaker with a thief, and are not a jot honester than him. But you know

they are not honestly come by; you know they are prothey are not honestly come by; you know they are pro-cured by means nothing near so innocent as picking of pockets, house breaking, or robbery, upon the highway. You know they are procured by a deliberate series of more complicated villainy (of fraud, robbery, and mur-der) than was ever practised either by Mohammedans or Pagans; in particular, by murders, of all kinds; by the blood of the innocent poured upon the ground like water. Now, it is your money that pays the merchant, and through him the captain and the African butchers. You therefore are guifty, yea, principally guilty, of all these through him the captain and the African butchers. You therefore are guifty, yea, principally guilty, of all these frauds, robberies, and murders. You are the spring that puts all the rest in motion; they would not stir a step without you; therefore, the blood of all these wretches who die before their time, whether in their country or elsewhere, lies upon your head. 'The blood of thy who die before their time, whether in their country or elsewhere, lies upon your head. 'The blood of thy brother' (for, whether thou wilt believe it or no, such he is in the sight of Him that made him) crieth against thee from the earth,' from the ship, and from the waters. whatever it costs, put a stop to its cry before it be too O, whatever it costs, put a stop to its cry before it be too late: instantly, at any price, were it the half of your goods, deliver thyself from blood guiltiness! Thy hands, thy bed, thy furniture, thy house, thy lands, are at present stained with blood. Surely it is enough; accumulate no more guilt; spill no more the blood of the innocent! Do not hire another to shed blood; du not pay cent! Do not hire another to shed blood; do not him for doing it! Whether you are a Christian or shew yourself a man! Be not more savage than a lion

the state of the s

or a bear!
Perhaps you will say, 'I do not buy any negroes; I only use those left me by my father.' So far is well; but is it enough to satisfy your own conscience? Had your father, have you, has any man living, a right to use another as a slave? It cannot be, even setting Revelation aside. It cannot be, that either war, or con tract, can give any man such a property in another as he has in his sheep and oxen. Much less is it possible that any child of man should ever be born a slave. Liberty is the right of every human creature; as soon as he breathes the vital air; and no human law can deprive him of that right which he derives from the law of na-

ture.

If, therefore, you have any regard to justice, (to say nothing of mercy, nor the revealed law of God.) render unto all their due. Give liberty to whom liberty is due, that is to every child of man, to every partaker of human

rather of the spirits of an uesh, and who are triving in the cy unto all; thou who hast mingled of one blood all the nations upon earth; have compassion upon these outcasts of men, who are trodden down as dung upon the earth! Arise, and help those that have no helper, whose blood is spilt upon the ground like water!

There is at the present day but one sentiment mong Christians in regard to "men-stealers"—we believe the "law was made for them as well as for American people the African slave trade is declared piracy punishable with death. But, pursuing Mr. we are pleased to learn that some events have recently nan slayers and adulterers." By the voice of the wesley's reflections a little further let me inquire;—
what is it that makes man stealing so great an evil?
Is it not Slaveholding? If the captive after being brought to this country were set free and allowed to years ago a little circle of praying women were induced return, or remain would be esteem his injury as great? from the casual circumstance of collecting their monthly is it not the prospect of interminable bondage, of missionary contributions in a Japanese basket of curious ry and you not only annihilate the slave trade, but four remove that which maks it chiefly dreadful. I are but little that a man takes my horse out of my table, if he returns him again. An African Fastar ry and you not only annihilate the slave trade, but n pursuit of his son stolen from his home, comes to Carolina, and finds him in the hands of a Slavehold-pan, Mr. Medhurst, then residing at Batavia, being deer, who will not let him go; whom think ye, will he r, who will not let him go; which think ye, will be counted in the greater sinner, the Pirate or the Planter? so ordained in the providence of God, that the Dutch ship tis a light thing for me to be transported to Algiers from Napgasaki, on its way to Holland, put in, I think for repair, to Batavia. On board was a gentleman, who

For the creature is not allowed an hour of freedom, his whole life is the property of another. His parents knew the sweets of liberty perhaps thirty or forty years, but that boon is denied him altogether. It is true so much violence has not been done to his feelings at any one time, and he cannot so well judge by experience of the greatness of his loss—but is the injury done him, any less on this account? Which vould be the greatest fraud for a guardian to keep nis ward out of possession of his birthright altogethmaturity? Can any one hesitate here?—and yet in ed to profess it. The Dutch, who are the only traders althe former case his victim would be less awakened lowed to visit these islands, are said to purchase that privilege. and the church is only beginning to awake.

C. K. TRUE. Middletown, Conn., Dec. 23.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

W. A. SMITH. BR. BROWN-It is stated in an editorial of the Virginia Conference Sentinel, of the 9th inst., (W. A. Smith being the editor pro tem.) that Dr. Fisk was called to the office of Bishop "by the almost unanimous suffrage of the late General Conference." This mous sufrage of the late General Conference. It is statement is very far from the truth; and Br. Smith should have known it, as he was present when the process was wrecked near the Columbia river, and only three survived out of fourteen. Though twice on the Doctor was elected. Will Br. Smith correct this error; or will he suffer the deception to pass off for Br. S. adds, that "the Doctor's acceptance" of the office of Bishop " would give great pleasure to the Southern portion of the church. the Southern portion of the church." And I am sure it would not give less pleasure to the Northern portion of it. For though he was brought forward in the General Conference, and publicly nominated for the office of Bishop by slave holders, yet he is the very man we want in the North. He has taken very strong ground in favor of some of the most important Northchurches, and of districting the work of the Bishops .-And I am told also that he is in favor of theological ominaries in the M. E. Church. And inasmuch as he has now virtually renounced his Bible argument in defence of slavery, by saying on the floor of the Wesleyan Conference, that "in his opinion, slavery is will be understood by the common people since as here evil, only evil, and that continually;" and inasmuch as this is the very doctrine that we wished to have preach-ed at the South, we therefore are all in favor of Dr. this is the very doctrine that we wished to have preached at the South, we therefore are all in favor of Dr. Fisk for the Episcopacy. But if the Doctor had preached this doctrine on the floor of the last General Conference, Br. Smith would, perhaps, have wished him in heaven, as he did a certain member of that body, for preaching such like things. We are glad that our highly respected Br. Fisk is now convinced, that slavery is evil, only evil, and that continually. that slavery is evil, only evil, and that continually. And no one, I presume, will rejoice more than myself to have him accept the office of Bishop.

Lowell, Dec. 17.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

O. SCOTT.

MR. EDITOR-With respect to brother Case's reply, I have only to say, that I consider it utterly be-neath my notice! If his ridicule of me, the abolitionists, and abolitionism is any satisfaction to him, or any of the readers of the Herald, I am glad—for I am sure he cannot injure me, or the cause in which I am engaged, by such froth. He has neither disproved my facts, nor answered my arguments. My two years—his but one year. Perhaps he had better procure a copy of the Minutes for 1835, before he writes again.

Though he has been very lavish of his condemna

abolitionists and abolitionism, yet he could write a whole column without expressing the least disapprobation of SLAVERY! But it will not do to Lowell, Dec., 28.

[From the Christian Advocate and Journal.] BLACK RIVER AND PEE DEE MISSION, S. CAR-OLINA CONFERENCE.

DEAR BROTHER-This mission I think to be in a flour-DEAR BROTHER—This mission I think to be in a flourishing state. It is pleasant to hear the fervent and intelligent prayers of some of these unlettered black men.—
And what is most encouraging is, that they appear to be
the easiest people to learn in the world—both parent and
child are alike teachable. I think there are a couple of
congregations in this mission who, though they read not
the "written law," yet are not ignorant of an essential
knowledge of the will of God in Christ Jesus concerning
them.

Since my last I have received a few on trial, and have dropped and expelled about twenty. Death has taken some, and their end was peaceful. After all, we still have nine hundred and eighty-two colored members, and two hundred and twenty-eight catechumers.

Our white societies, containing thirty-two members,

Our white societies, containing are still firm to the missionary cause.

W. T. HARRISON. Winyaw, Nov. 25.

Little Rock, Arkansas, Nov. 11.

Dear Brother—The missionary committee of the Arkansas conference, which met at Batesville on the 2d inst. and adjourned on the 7th, after discussing the whole subject in detail, were of opinion that \$5,126 were necessary to sustain the missions in their bounds the ensuing year, and I concurred in that opinion,—the great Indian country, laid off by the United States government, being now mostly connected therewith.

The Indian missions, as you see, are all thrown into one district, and committed to the superintendence of one man, disconnected with any other work. We have insti-

man, disconnected with any other work. We have instituted the Marouge mission among the colored people of Louisiana, and appointed Rev. John A. Cotton, mission ary. This mission was established by the request of the owners of the slaves, who agreed to pay all expenses; of course no draft is made in its favor. Should this succeed to our wishes, it was load to be setablished. to our wishes, it may lead to the establishment of others, and greatly benefit the slaves and their masters.

Yours affectionately, Thomas A. Morris...

REVIVAL IN CARLISLE, DICKINSON COLLEG E that is to every child of man, to every partaker of human nature. Let none serve you but by his own act and deed, by his own voluntary choice. Away with all whips, all chains, all compulsion! Be gentle toward all men; and see that you invariably do unto every one as you would be should do unto you.

O thou God of love, thou who art loving to every man, and whose mercy is over all thy works; thou who art the Father of the spirits of all flesh, and who art rich in mercy and to all; thou who hast mingled of one blood all the

ZION'S HERALD.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1837.

JAPAN.

The American Board of Commissioners have it in contemplation to establish a mission in this empire. From a from the casual circumstance of collecting their monthly

sirous of pushing his inquiries into the language, To reduce a child to slavery is not considered so reat a crime as the stealing of his parents from Af-ica, but the truth is, this is the greatest sin of all.—

the Portuguese priests to subjugate the empire through the influence of their proselytes, has roused a deep and er, or to wrest it from him when arrived to years of lasting hatred of the Christian name, and none are allown some respects to his calamity. It does not require ilege by trampling upon a cross, as a token of their dis such depth of casuistical wisdom to solve these pro- avowal of all connexion with the bated religion. As, olems-but the conscience of the people is asleep, however, the exhibition of the cross and various other mummeries were all that they have ever known of Christianity, it is hoped that when they are made acquainted th a purer faith, disconnected from priestly rule and political intrigue, they may be gradually induced to tolerate and embrace it.

One of the means which it is hoped will be instrume tal in accomplishing this, is detailed in the following.

The Lord in his goodness brought three Japanese under my roof. They had lost in 1831, both the mast and rudeve of embarkation for Japan, I have always been pre-vented from going to that country. As however, these people, after many adventures, were finally entrusted to my care, I thought it a sacred duty to acquire from them And I am sure their language, in which they are well versed. After r of some of the most important North-He is strongly in favor of pewed morning to evening, until I resolved upon writing for our mutual instruction the leading doctrines of our faith, viz:

—redemption by the blood of Christ. In this they took great interest, and did their utwost to render me every issistance in the language, and in this manner the accou some parts of the Acts, in the most simple language, and will be understood by the common people, since we have been incessant in our endeavors to follow the genius of country by the higher classes; but for the use of the common people, they must be paraphrased in their own language and syllabary. I chose the Kataxana syllabary in preference to the two others, it being much plainer, and less subject to misinterpretation. Mr. Medhurst's vocabulary has greatly assisted me, in making some progress in the language, and another work in forming the grammatical rules. It is the first of this kind, and though exceedingly imperfect, the Lord may lay his blessing upon it. When our mission ship is visiting the shores of on it. When our mission ship is visiting the shores that interesting country, we may have many opportuni-ties of scattering it among the people. It is written to prove that Christ, the eternal Son of the Father, came to have those who are lost. The chapter upon the sufferings of the Saviour is longer than any other, for the heart must be moved by contemplating his dying love. The title, preface and the various chapters are written in the Chinese character, in accordance to the Japanese way of writing their books. Though the tract is very imperfect, the Japanese readers will certainly be able to learn from the perusal, that "God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in should not perish, but have everlasting life."

> BORING FOR WATER .- The inhabitants of New York are far worse off for want of water than those of our own crowded peninsula; and different plans have been in con templation for a long time to secure a more ample supply.

summer, and as our new city government comes into of-

THE FAR NORTH-WEST.

[Extract of a letter to the Editor of Zion's Herald, dated] Pike River, Wisconsin Ter. Nov. 18, 1836.

Cities and large flourishing villages, that, like Jonah's gourd seem to grow up in a night; into which, speculators, professional men, merchants and mechanics rapidly enter, and the hundreds more which throng every thoroughfare leading West, wending their way to obtain possession of Government lands as cultivators of the soil, this is such an every day transaction that one would half think the East must be depopulating. I had more than half suspected that from various motives and causes this subject had been exaggerated—but since penetrating thus far into the West, I should now be disposed to say, " the half was not told." And of all the wants of the West, at least so far as regards the Eastern part of this territory and the Northern part of Illinois, none ever were or ever calls to the West of this character are so imperious, arises, not so much from any moral difference of character be- of Mexico, and the borders of Texas. tween this and the Eastern states, as from the manner in which no inconsiderable share of the settlements through this new country are made .- I allude to the fact, that that morning, and the residue were expected the follownumbers of our brethren from the East, would be found ing day, and that they would immediately march upon dispersed over the prairies and openings far from places Texas. of religious convocation, and hence, it sought at all, it A general order was issued at Columbia, in Texas, Nov. must be done by pastoral labor. In passing from Chicago to this place, I called at a house to procure a glass of water. With other inquiries which I took the liberty of making, I asked if they had any opportunities of attending meeting or had been visited by a preacher of any order. O, no, said the good sister, who seemed all attention to my interrogations, but for months, I have been hoping some one would call. Many a man, said she, I have seen pass, and was almost ready to ask them if they were not preachers, wishing I might hear something on the subject of religion. And how far is it to where people hold meetings? I inquired.—Twenty miles is the near-est, was ane reply. And let me add this is only one instance out of thousands that I apprehend might be found in the West. Long and loud must the Macedonian cry echo through the Eastern states, before the wants of the Great West will be supplied.

I am, dear brother, in Gospel bonds, yours, R. H. DEMING.

A VETERAN FALLEN .- The Rev. Joseph GRAF-TON, senior pastor of the First Baptist Church in Newton, died at that place on the 16th ult., aged 78. He was one of the pioneers of that denomination in New England, having for almost half a century preached in the society in which his funeral services were attended. His the old one, and his funeral solemnities were the last religious rites observed in it.

republication at this time is peculiarly appropriate :-

TEXT-" Another year."-Jer. ii. 46. Another year of life is gone; Another year of mercies enjoyed; Another year of sin to account for; Another year nearer to death; Another year nearer to the Judgment : Another year is the saint nearer heaven; and Another year is the sinner nearer eternal misery.

FREE DISCUSSION .- The demands of the South for bold and manly sentiments from Governor Ritner of present, crowded out. Pennsylvania. He maintains that that State has always DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAES.—Those who are pur-Pennsylvania. He maintains that that State has always been uncompromisingly opposed to Slavery, and cites her ancient laws to prove the fact. He concludes with the following remarks, which we hope will be adopted by Northern state without qualification.

Department of Languages.—I nose wno are pursuing the English course are at liberty, if they please, to study the Ancient and Modern Languages. A residence of four years at the Seminary would, in most cases, be sufficient for the student to complete the English course, and the student of the Languages are at liberty, if they please, to study the superior of the student of the Languages. every Northern state without qualification.

every Northern state without qualification.

"These tenets, then, viz: opposition to slavery at home which, by the blessing of Providence, has been rendered effectual; opposition to the admission into the Union of new slave-holding States; and opposition to slavery in the District of Columbia, the very hearth and domestic abode class in French every term. In every case the class in While we admit and scrupulously respect the constitu-tional rights of other States, on this momentous subject, let us not, either by fear or interest, be driven from aught of that spirit of independence and veneration for free-dom, which has ever characterized our beloved Common-

Above all, let us never yield up the right of the free discussion of any evil which may arise in the land or any part of it; convinced that the moment we do so, the bond of union is broken. For, the union being a voluntary compact to continue together for certain specified purposes, the instant one portion of it succeeds in imposing terms and dictating conditions upon another, not found in the contract, the relation between them changes, and that which was union becomes subjection

THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

It will be recollected that the last General Conference recommended a dissolution of the Bible Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with a view to a cooperation of its members with the American Bible Society .-The Society has since been dissolved. We hope now to see our brethren take hold of this glorious cause with a spirit worthy of their profession. The Bib'e cause has anguished among the Methodists in New England, and we venture to suggest to the Board of the American Society the adoption of some measures, for the special ob-

MY DEAR SIR,—On my return from the Western Valley, I find your very acceptable note of November 7th, announcing the formal dissolution of the Methodist Episcopal Bible Society. I find too that our board of

The one which has appeared to find most favor heretofore. | faction the information of the dissolution of the Metho-

The one which has appeared to find most favor heretofore. is that of bringing the Croton river into the city by an aqueduct of some 14 to 20 miles long, and at an expense of 2 or 3,000,000 dollars.

We perceive a plan is now proposed to obtain a supply by boring, and it is stated that, three or four Artesian wells now exist, from which a sufficiency for their immediate neighborhoods is obtained, and from one a surplus quantity constantly flows off.

There is no want so pressing in 'our own city as the want of good water, and we have no doubt it could be obtained by deep boring. By the adoption of prompt measures by our city authorities, one or two wells might be immediately sunk to a sufficient depth to ascertain the probability of success, without causing any delay in the necessary preparations for the contemplated aqueduct.—

The boring can be carried on as well in the winter as in summer, and as our new city government comes into of-

states.

That the Lord may grant us all a more intense love for fice under a pledge to introduce a plenty of water, we hope they will set about it without delay.

I hat the Lord may grant us all a more intense love the his holy word, and inspire us with a warmer zeal for its circulation among our destitute fellow men, is the desire and prayer of your very obedient servant and Christian LC Brigham. D. M. Reese, M. D., rec. sec. of the late M. E. Bi-

ble Society.

P. S. Several of the clergymen of your Church, in Shall I add you a brief line in reference to this new world in the West? The "wilderness and solitary place" are rapidly filling with the abodes of men. In the settlement of no part of the world has the tide of emigration now bearing West, ever been equalled.—

Give and large flourishing villages, that, like Jonah's

P. S. Several of the clergymen of your Church, in the city and vicinity, are life members of the A. B. Soc., and consequently have the privilege of attending the monthly meetings of our board. Be assured that it will be highly gratifying to us all to have their presence and counsel on those occasions. The meetings occur on the first Thursday of each month, at four o'clock, P. M.

Venue & C.

Venue & C.

J. C. B. Yours, &c.

The above letter, says the Christian Advocate and Journal, breathes a fine spirit. If it pervaded the whole Church of Christ, in all its operations to spread the common salvation, it would greatly accelerate the march of

We think that the circulation of the word of life, without comment, is an object in which every evangelical denomination ought to co-operate.

MEXICO AND TEXAS.

According to the last accounts from Mexico, an army had been organized and was on its march for Texas, said can be more pressing than the immediate need of young to be 7000 strong. It is under the command of General men, unembarassed with family cares, whose hearts glow Bravo, an old revolutionary officer of high reputation .with the spirit of the Missionary ;- and the reason, why His proclamation to the army is dated Nov. 9, at San Luis Potosi, which is about half way between the city A letter from San Luis Potosi, dated the 11th Nov..

says that a division of the Mexican troops arrived there

30, by President Houston, announcing that formidable himself with a good rifle or gun, 100 rounds of am tion, and a good horse if it could be procured.

ECCESIASTICAL BUSINESS.

Under this caption the Editor of the Boston Recorder makes the following remarks on the proceedings of the Boston District meeting, which he copies entire into his

In our opinion, some of the resolutions are faulty, placing the Discipline where the Bible ought to be, and perhaps on some other accounts; but we fully believe that the kind of business in which they engaged, Is that in which ecclesiastical bodies should engage. The choice which ecclesiastical bodies snould engage. The choice of subjects, and the views generally expressed concerning them, show that they met to promote the kingdom of Christ, rather than the gratification of their own wills.—

Men whose views lead them to attend to such subjects, in such a manner, will inevitably gain public confidence. They will grow correct in doctrine. They will exhibit more and more of a Christian spirit in their labors and their whole lives. They will promote the purity, the peace, and the growth of the church to which they be-

STEAMBOAT NAVIGATION .- We are glad to see the subject of making some provision for the greater security church having erected a new house, were about vacating of steamboat travelling again brought up in Congress. A select committee has been appointed by the House, to inquire into the causes of these disasters, &c., and report on gious rites observed in it.

The last Christian Watchman contains the following the expediency of passing a general law by Congress on laconic sermon, which the editor says was furnished for the subject. We hope, therefore, that something will be that paper nine years since by this venerable man. Its done for the protection of human life against such disasters. Almost any law would be preferable to the present state of things, when every man concerned in a steamboat or railroad consults first his own interest, and then if he thinks it worth his while, the safety of his passengers. Some regulation should be adopted, by which his interest

MAINE WESLEYAN SEMINARY.

We promised a few weeks since, to give some farther information respecting the advantages of this excellent legislative interference to suppress the discussion on Institution, its manual labor department, and its terms of Slavery on the part of the North, have called forth some admission; but the press of other matter has, until the

of the national honor—have ever been, and are the cherished doctrines of our State. Let us, Fellow Citizens, stand by and maintain them unshrinkingly and fearlessly.

power to overtake the classes, but we cannot form new classes for them. These remarks apply to those of the female as well as the male department. Students, both male and female, are further advised, not only to come at the beginning but to stay till the end of the term. One whole term, without interruption, is better for their imwhole term, without interruption, is better for their improvement in study, than several parts of terms.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.—The young ladies receive instruction with the regular classes in the common En-glish branches, and in such studies of the several departments of Natural and Moral Science, as may suit their wishes and circumstances. They also receive from the Preceptress instruction in French, in the Ornamental and in general exercises of Reading, Orthography, and Composition.

Instruction is also given to such as desire it, on the

Piano Forte MANUAL LABOR DEPARTMENT .- There are em-

ployed in this department about 60 students—about 50 are employed in the Mechanic shops. The principal business carried on in the shops, is cabinet and chair making. None but regular mechanics are admitted to the shop for a less term of time than three years. Candidates for admission to this department must be at least fourciety the adoption of some measures, for the special object of rousing our denomination to a proper sense of its importance.

We take from the Christian Advocate and Journal, the following letter, transmitting a resolution adopted by the Board at their first meeting of the dissolution of the Methodist Bible Society.

Am. Bible Soc. House, New York, Dec. 17, 1836.

MY DEAR SIR,—On my return from the Western Valley, I find your very acceptable note of November 7th, announcing the formal dissolution of the Methodist results of the formal dissolution of the Methodist results of the shop. On entering they must give 7th, announcing the formal dissolution of the Methodist Episcopal Bible Society. I find too that our board of managers, at their meeting of December 1st, on the reading of your note, adopted the following resolution:—

*Resolved**, That this board receive with great satisJANUARY 4, 1837.

more than their board, they receive products of their own industry. The pay tuition by the term. During bout ten can be employed in lab viduals also frequently find an the neighborhood for their board; at shoemaking, and other mecha be understood, that the above be understood, that the admission, relate to those only we the Seminary shops. For admission obtaining board in the neighbor obtaining board in the neighbor of conditions but of cation, or special conditions but go necessary.

EXPENSES. Tuition .- Common English branches All other studies,

Ornamental branches, Music, with the use of the Piano Ten weeks will be considered a quarter; n dents are received for less than a half quar Those in the Manual Labor Department mu tuition for the whole term. Board .- For gentlemen, including room, fur

and washing, per week,

For ladies, including room, furniture,
ing, fuel and lights,

The above is the present price for board;
extraordinary price of provisions make it ne
raise the price of board, notice of the fact will
through the Maine Wesleyan Journal.

A Boarding House for young Ladies has b finished, furnishing good accommodations, nea inary, for the whole number of ladies who

Books.—The expense for books must of c with the studies which the student may purs incidental expenses need be but very small. To promote the convenience and economy of dents, all the books used in the several department, as well as a supply of stationary, will

EXAMINATIONS AND EXHIBITION There will be a public examination every of the first commences five weeks before the term; that of the second, one week before No certificate of qualification for school tea

be given by the teachers at this Institution to ar until he shall have passed a satisfactory exan the studies he proposes to teach. It will be therefore for those who desire such certific present at the public examination. At the June examination, the Dana premine each, in books, are awarded; one to the your man who shall excel in declamation, and the of young lady who shall excel in penmanship.

At each examination, the Burnham premis in books, is awarded to the young lady who s in the ornamental branches.

There is a public exhibition at the close of There is, under the direction of a well orga ety of students, a library of about 500 volumes, all have access by paying certain stipulated fee

Communications to the officers or students directed to Kent's Hill. LETTERS FOR MISSIONARIES TO OREGON of the missionaries who have gone to Oregon ceive by the following notice, that another opporting of the transmission of letters. The missionaries who will go in the Peru, if time to make the necessary arrangements, will take such letters as may be sent, and convey then

destination. The sailing of the vessel is postpo In this connection, we would acknowledge conferred by the American Board, in taking and a package destined for the Oregon mission, pense, on board the Mary Frazier, which sai

FOR THE OREGON MISSION I have just received information that the brit to sail from Boston for the Sandwich Islands or January, (inst.) when it is intended, if pract send out two additional missionaries, with their the house price of the control of the co to the Oregon mission. Any persons therefore, wish to send letters to their friends, can forwa post paid, to the care of the editor of Zion's H C. Brown, Boston, Mass.

REVIVALS. WORCESTER, MASS.

DEAR BROTHER-The Methodist Episcopal this place is enjoying at the present time, a sea freshing from the presence of the Lord." Ther a good state of religious feeling with us du months past, and within a short time we have pleasure of witnessing a number of conversions acter truly interesting, and promising great us the church of God. About thirty, a large pro and we hope that this is but the commencer Our prayer is for more of the power and en Holy Spirit to carry it forward.

From our experience of the past, we derive ment for the future. God has already done mu der the Methodist church a blessing to souls in and we believe that, so long as the advancem Redeemer's kingdom shall continue to be its p ject, he will cherish its growth and answer its Our house of worship, erecting in this place i of forwardness, and will be finished in the cou present season. We are preparing to enter it is of the Lord of hosts, and strike a blow that sl through the camp of the enemy. We have li banner. The "Captain of our salvation" has go fore us. The hosts of Israel are advancing the conflict, until the shout of victory shall be every hill, and the song of praise in every valle

"The world cannot withstand Its ancient conqueror: The world must sink beneath the hand Which arms us for the war: This is the victory. Before our faith they fall, Jesus hath died for you and me;

Believe and conquer all." Worcester, Dec. 29, 1836.

ORFORD, N. H.

J. T. Bu

BR. BROWN-I would say to the friends of Zio the Herald, that, although our prosperity on this not so great as we could wish, yet we have my to praise God for what he has done and is doing. Backsliders have been reclaimed-a few ha rienced religion-and others are "inquiring t Zion, with their faces thitherward."

Our prayer is, that these may be but harbingers er refreshings from the presence of the Lord. Yours, &c. R. DEAR

Orford, N. H. Conf., Dec. 28, 1836.

MANCHESTER, N. H. We are enjoying a tolerable good state of religi ing in this place at present. A number have prefind peace in believing since our last Confere have received eight on trial, and there are a

who have not yet joined, but we are expecting soon. To God be all the giory. C. L. McC

Manchester, N. H., Dec. 26. CUMBERLAND, R. I. I would inform you, and through the Herald

of Zion, that the Lord has begun a good work of his vineyard. Five or six have confessed their sins, and as a consequence have foun

9 50

formation of the dissolution of the Metho-Bible Society-and rejoice in the pleasing Bible Society—and rejoice in the pressing renewal of co-operation, on the part of that ody of Christians, in furthering the objects can Bible Society. ttensive tour through the Western states,

had intercourse with Evangelical Chris-name, I am prepared to express my be-event above recorded will be hailed with nd gladness. Indeed, this event was so ful-by our Methodist brethren in Kentucky, ized several new auxiliaries, that they came were among the most efficient helpers in our I shall never cease to be thankful for the which I formed with many of those brethray for their growing success in building up of Christ.

y to inform you that we have now the pros-ning an efficient agent from your denomina-West, and another for one of the Southern

ord may grant us all a more intense love for d, and inspire us with a warmer zeal for its nong our destitute fellow men, is the desire of your very obedient servant and Christian

Cor. Sec. of A. B. S.
ese, M. D., rec. sec. of the late M. E. Bi-

eral of the clergymen of your Church, in vicinity, are life members o tently have the privilege of attending the etings of our board. Be assured that it will atifying to us all to have their presence and those occasions. The meetings occur on the ay of each month, at four o'clock, P. M.

e letter, says the Christian Advocate and athes a fine spirit. If it pervaded the whole Christ, in all its operations to spread the comon, it would greatly accelerate the march of

that the circulation of the word of life, witht, is an object in which every evangelical deought to co-operate.

MEXICO AND TEXAS.

to the last accounts from Mexico, an army ganized and was on its march for Texas, said trong. It is under the command of General d revolutionary officer of high reputation .nation to the army is dated Nov. 9, at San , which is about half way between the city

and the borders of Texas. from San Luis Potosi, dated the 11th Nov., division of the Mexican troops arrived there ng, and the residue were expected the follownd that they would immediately march upon

al order was issued at Columbia, in Texas, Nov. esident Houston, announcing that formidable s were making in Mexico, for the invasion of calling on every able bodied man to provide th a good rifle or gun, 100 rounds of amo good horse if it could be procured.

ECCESIASTICAL BUSINESS.

his caption the Editor of the Boston Recorder following remarks on the proceedings of the

inion, some of the resolutions are faulty, plaiscipline where the Bible ought to be, and per-ne other accounts; but we fully believe that I business in which they engaged, is that in elesiastical bodies should engage. The choice as and the views generally expressed concernshow that they met to promote the kingdom of her than the gratification of their own wills.—

e views lead them to attend to such subjects, nanner, will inevitably gain public confidence. grow correct in doctrine. They will exhibit more of a Christian spirit in their labors and le lives. They will promote the purity, the the growth of the church to which they be-

DOAT NAVIGATION .- We are glad to see the making some provision for the greater security at travelling again brought up in Congress. A mittee has been appointed by the House, to inthe causes of these disasters, &c., and report on ency of passing a general law by Congress on t. We hope, therefore, that something will be ne protection of human life against such disasnost any law would be preferable to the present ings, when every man concerned in a steamlroad consults first his own interest, and then if it worth his while, the safety of his passengers alation should be adopted, by which his interest safety should be identified.

AINE WESLEYAN SEMINARY.

mised a few weeks since, to give some farther n respecting the advantages of this excellent , its manual labor department, and its terms of ; but the press of other matter has, until the rowded out

TMENT OF LANGUAES .- Those who are pur-English course are at liberty, if they please, to Ancient and Modern Languages. A residence ears at the Seminary would, in most cases, be for the student to complete the English course, ire as much knowledge of the Languages as is rendered available in professional life. St at liberty to pursue the classical course only. at incerty to pursue the classical course only, in will commence in Latin at the beginning of ill term; a class in Greek every Spring term; a french every term. In every case the class in hese studies, as well as in Algebra and Geomebegin at the commencement of the term, and be but one class, during any term, commencing udies, except the common English branches. v of the above regulations, students are earnestly

o come at the *beginning* of the term, or as early e. If they however come after the classes have ed, we will render them all the assistance in our red, we will render them all the assistance in our overtake the classes, but we cannot form new or them. These remarks apply to those of the s well as the male department. Students, both I female, are further advised, not only to come at mining but to stay till the end of the term. One rm, without interruption, is better for their imnt in study, than several parts of terms

LE DEPARTMENT .- The young ladies receive on with the regular classes in the common En-anches, and in such studies of the several deats of Natural and Moral Science, as may suit shes and circumstances. They also receive from ceptress instruction in French, in the Ornamental s, and in general exercises of Reading, Orthogra-

d Composition.

UAL LABOR DEPARTMENT .- There are emin this department about 60 students—about 50 ployed in the Mechanic shops. The principal bucarried on in the shops, is cabinet and chair maktone but regular mechanics are admitted to the one but regular mechanics are admitted to the r a less term of time than three years. Candidates sission to this department must be at least four-ears of age. The vacancies in the department are y the Trustees, at their regular meetings in Jan-id July. Candidates for admission must make pre-pplication to the Principal or Agent, or some one Trustees. As this department is constantly filled, amblicants are very numerous, candidates should Trustees. As this department is constantly filled, applicants are very numerous, candidates should a satisfactory testimonials of their character, and and claims for admission. Generally those who een members of the school for the term, or part term previous, and whose character and habits own to the officers of instruction and government, most likely to be successful in their application nission to the shop. On entering they must give with satisfactory surety for the payment of their ills. They are required to labor five hours each d are allowed a compensation according to their and disposition to labor. If, however, they earn

EXPENSES.

Ornamental branches,
Music, with the use of the Piano Forte,
Music, with the use of the Piano Forte,
for weeks will be considered a quarter; no students are received for less than a half quarter.—
Those in the Manual Labor Department must pay tuition for the whole term. Board .- For gentlemen, including room, furniture

1,50 and washing, per week,

The above is the present price for board; should the extraordinary price of provisions make it necessary to raise the price of board, notice of the fact will be given jects of prayer, and we trust are inquiring what they must ough the Maine Wesleyan Journal.

A Boarding House for young Ladies has been lately finished, furnishing good accommodations, near the Seminary, for the whole number of ladies who usually attend the school.

Books .- The expense for books must of course vary with the studies which the student may pursue. Other incidental expenses need be but very small.

To promote the convenience and economy of the students, all the books used in the several departments of

study, as well as a supply of stationary, will be kept at to see greater things than these.

There will be a public examination every term; that of the first commences five weeks before the close of the term; that of the second, one week before the close

be given by the teachers at this Institution to any student, until he shall have passed a satisfactory examination in the studies he proposes to teach. It will be necessary, therefore for those who desire such certificate to be present at the public examination.

At the June examination, the Dana premiums of \$3 each, in books, are awarded; one to the young gentleman who shall excel in declamation, and the other to the young lady who shall excel in penmanship.

There is a public exhibition at the close of the Spring

There is, under the direction of a well organized society of students, a library of about 500 volumes, to which all have access by paying certain stipulated fees. Communications to the directed to Kent's Hill.

LETTERS FOR MISSIONARIES TO OREGON .- Friends of the missionaries who have gone to Oregon, will per- Indians. If you will be so kind as to receive it, ceive by the following notice, that another opportunity is offered for the transmission of letters. The additional will confer a favor on me, and the givers. missionaries who will go in the Peru, if time will suffice to make the necessary arrangements, will take charge o such letters as may be sent, and convey them to their destination. The sailing of the vessel is postponed to the

In this connection, we would acknowledge the favor conferred by the American Board, in taking two boxes pense, on board the Mary Frazier, which sailed a short

FOR THE OREGON MISSION. I have just received information that the brig Peru is to sail from Boston for the Sandwich Islands on the 10th January, (inst.) when it is intended, if practicable, to send out two additional missionaries, with their families to the Oregon mission. Any persons therefore, who may wish to send letters to their friends, can forward them, post paid, to the care of the editor of Zion's Herald, W. C. Brown, Boston, Mass. N. Bangs.

REVIVALS.

WORCESTER, MASS.

DEAR BROTHER—The Methodist Episcopal Church in this place is enjoying at the present time, a season of "re- For the benefit of young gentlemen whose means are freshing from the presence of the Lord." There has been limited, the faculty, when satisfied of the good character a good state of religious feeling with us during some of a student, and that he is unable to pay his tuition fees, months past, and within a short time we have had the are authorized to take his note or bond, not bearing interpleasure of witnessing a number of conversions of a char- est until two years after his leaving college, with the unacter truly interesting, and promising great usefulness to derstanding too, that it shall never be put to suit. The the church of God. About thirty, a large proportion of them young men, are the subjects of this work of grace, and we hope that this is but the commencement of it .- sor of Moral Science. Our prayer is for more of the power and energy of the Holy Spirit to carry it forward.

From our experience of the past, we derive encouragement for the future. God has already done much to render the Methodist church a blessing to souls in this place; and we believe that, so long as the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom shall continue to be its primary object, he will cherish its growth and answer its prayers .-Our house of worship, erecting in this place is in a state of forwardness, and will be finished in the course of the present season. We are preparing to enter it in the name the Lord of hosts, and strike a blow that shall be felt School. through the camp of the enemy. We have lifted up our banner. The "Captain of our salvation" has gone up before us. The hosts of Israel are advancing to maintain the conflict, until the shout of victory shall be heard on School.

every hill, and the song of praise in every valley. "The world cannot withstand Its ancient conqueror: The world must sink beneath the hand Which arms us for the war :

This is the victory, Before our faith they fall, Jesus hath died for you and me;

Believe and conquer all." J. T. BURRILL Worcester, Dec. 29, 1836.

ORFORD, N. H. BR. BROWN-I would say to the friends of Zion through the Herald, that, although our prosperity on this circuit is not so great as we could wish, yet we have much cause

to praise God for what he has done and is doing. Backsliders have been reclaimed-a few have expe- ing and receiving salutations, attentions, &c., has left me rienced religion-and others are "inquiring the way to Zion, with their faces thitherward."

Our prayer is, that these may be but harbingers of greater refreshings from the presence of the Lord. Yours, &c. R. DEARBORN.

Orford, N. H. Conf., Dec. 28, 1836.

MANCHESTER, N. H.

soon. To God be all the giory. C. L. McCurdy. Manchester, N. H., Dec. 26.

CUMBERLAND, R. I.

of his vineyard. Five or six have confessed and forsaken joyment of religion, more so than with their Northern their sins, and as a consequence have found mercy. A brethren. From Charleston I same to the city of Au- less frequently.

more than their board, they receive the balance in the few others are evidently convinced of sin, of righteous- gusta, Georgia, a distance of 136 miles by railroad, deproducts of their own industry. They are required to pay tuition by the term. During most of the time, about ten can be employed in labor on the farm. Indi-

> what help we did have was very good and acceptable .the truth of God's word, that it is "not by might nor by

BRATTLEBORO, VT.

God is in some degree prospering us in this place. A For ladies, including room, furniture, washing, fuel and lights,

The above is the present price for board; should the do to be saved.

We are still hoping and believing for better days. Yours, in haste, WM. H. BREWSTER. Brattleboro, Vt., Dec. 30.

SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT, VT.

We have encouragement on the Springfield District .-There are revivals on several of the Circuits, and we hope

Yours, in haste, Springfield, Vt., Dec. 28.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

BROTHER BROWN-Will you permit me to say No certificate of qualification for school teaching will through the medium of your paper, to the friends regular missionary prayer meetings every first Sabbath evening in each month, and take up a collection at every meeting. Persons have become members of our missionary society in this place by At each examination, the Burnham premium of \$3 paying 12 1-2 cents annually: but of late, some in books, is awarded to the young lady who shall excel have thought the sum ought to be double, and othing the sum ought to be double, and other than the sum ought to be double, and other than the sum ought to be double, and other than the sum ought to be double, and other than the sum ought to be double, and other than the sum of t ers, that 50 cents should be the sum. There is no doubt, I think, but that we shall increase the sum at our annual meeting in April, to 50 cts. In addition to what adult persons are doing, and thinking about doing, children are becoming interthe officers or students, should be ested, or their parents interested in their behalf, or both. As an evidence of this, I forward you five dollars which has been given by children in this place, for the special benefit of the Flat-Head and seethat it is appropriated to that purpose, you

Marshfield, Dec. 20.

DICKINSON COLLEGE.—We have received a catalogue of the above named institution, located at Corlision.

Pa. There are three departments of instruction connectand a package destined for the Oregon mission, free of ex- ed with this institution, viz.: the law school, the college proper, and the preparatory school.

W. RAMSDELL.

The number of students is-Law students. Under graduates-Seniors, Juniors, 14 Freshmen, 48

92 Pursuing a partial course 10 Pupils in grammar school, 133 Total,

The course of study is substantially the same with that adopted by the older and more celebrated colleges, and faculty at present consists of the following gentlemen: Rev. John P. Durbin, A. M., President, and Profes-

Merritt Caldwell, A. M., Professor of Mental Philosophy, Political Economy, and of the Exact Sciences.

Robert Emory, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages. William H. Allen, A. M., Lecturer on the Natural Sciences, and Instructer in the Modern Languages. John M'Clintock, A. B., Assistant Professor of the Ex-

act Sciences S. A. Roszel, A. M., Principal of the Grammar School.

Not Members of the Faculty. John Reed, A. M., Professor of Law. John L. Cary, A. M., First Assistant in the Grammar

Rev. John F. Hey, Second Assistant in the Grammar School Rev. James Bunting, Third Assistant in the Grammar

DICKINSON COLLEGE BURNT!

Since the above was in type our exchange papers have brought the unpleasant intelligence that the College buildings were destroyed by fire on the night of the 27th ult. Thus has a stop been suddenly put upon the progress of this Institution, which, says the United States Gazette, "with an efficient faculty, was fast regaining the position which it once occupied as a classical school.'

We are happy to present our readers with the following letter just received from Rev. J. Hamilton. The prospect of a complete restoration of his health is good, and will be matter of rejoicing to his numerous friends.

COLUMBUS, GEORGIA DEC. 16, 1836. BR. BROWN-When I left Boston, I thought that I should have written you long before this. But the givvery little time to myself, and less still for writing. Still I purpose, when I shall become settled, to furnish you with several communications, containing my observations upon society, customs, objects, &c.

The present, however, will contain little beside a hasty sketch of my rambles thus far .- I left your city Nov. 4th. and proceeded directly to New York, where I spent a week, and then sailed for Charleston, S. C., where I spent We are enjoying a tolerable good state of religious feel- another week in the family of the Rev. Dr. Capers, who, ing in this place at present. A number have professed to as you are aware, is a prominent man in the Southern find peace in believing since our last Conference. We branch of the Now great family of Methodism. Dr. have received eight on trial, and there are a few others Capers is a man of moral and intellectual power, and sciwho have not yet joined, but we are expecting they will ence, and justly I have no doubt, enjoys largely the affections and confidence of his brethren and the public. His mind is of a philosophic east, and I should judge him quite a proficient in the philosophy of morals. His views and feelings on the subject of religion, partake largely of the primitive simplicity of Methodism. This indeed, so I would inform you, and through the Herald the friends far as I am able to judge, is the characteristic of Southof Zion, that the Lord has begun a good work in this part ern Methodists generally, where they maintain the en-

ZION'S HERALD.

cidedly the worst I ever saw-It is built on piles most of The New York Weekly Messenger is professedly a reabout ten can be employed in labor on the farm. Individuals also frequently find an opportunity to work in the enighborhood for their board; some at farming, some at farming, some at shoemaking, and other mechanical business. It will be understood, that the abovementioned requisites for admission, relate to those only who desire admission to the Seminary shops. For admission to the Seminary shops. For admission to the school merely, obtaining board in the neighborhood, no previous application, or special conditions but good moral character, are in Georgia. The principal article of trade is Cotton, to be on their guard against any influence that may tempt had solicited and expected; but I will assure you, that which is bought in great abundance, and sent down the their children to drink the disguised poison. river in steamboats. From Augusta I came to Milledge-Tuition.—Common English branches per quarter, \$3,00
All other studies,

All other studies,

This tent has been consistence of 90 miles.—

This tent has been consistence of 90 miles.—

This tent has been consistence of 90 miles.— This town has a population of about 12 or 14 hundred.—
The business of the place is trifling compared with that of many other towns in the state. From Milledgeville I came to Macon, a town situate on the Oakmulgee river, came to Macon, a town situate on the Oakmulgee river, president of that body, for the dignity, impartiality and ability with which he had discharged the duties of the office for the last year. Mr. Quincy replied in an appropriate to the entered on the settled both at Augusta and this place; principally for the purpose of trade. This is also quite a Cotton market. From Macon I came to this place, which at present is altogether the most important place in the State, and in-deed bids fair to be for years to come, if not for ever. It is situated on the Chatahoochee river which divides the former Indian territory in the state of Alabama from Georgia. Its present population is about 5000, although nine years since there was not a house in the place.

All the above towns and cities are situated in nearly a direct line across the State, at the head of navigation on the different rivers, rising in mountainous parts of the the Floridas. Below this, on the East, is what is called the "low" or "down country," which is unhealthy.—
On the right, is the "un country," which is very healthy. On the right, is the "up country," which is very healthy.

The Georgia Conference recently held its session in this city, which closed last evening. I was much gratified with the privilege of being present and witnessing its doings. Methodism is very strong in this State. A deprives Methodism of its glory, in this State, it will be the wealth of its members. The members of the Confree wealth of its members. The members of the Conference are determined if possible to prevent this. At the Missionary meeting the other night they raised \$1,200. At a meeting for the Bible Society the next evening they raised \$600 more. And restorate the inhabitant of the lower route by way of Attakapas instead of Nacognized \$600 more. aised \$600 more. And yesterday the inhabitants of the doches. place sent into Conference to know the amount of the deficiency in the quarterage of the effective members of the Conference—and upon learning that it was \$1,800, they the 9th are received, sixteen days later than by previous made up a purse of about \$1,900, and sent into the Conrence and paid off the whole! This, beside hundreds of dollars given to the members privately. Their gigantic efforts in the cause of education, I must reserve for

CONGRESS.

Senate, Dec. 21 .- A communication was presented from the Treasury Department, showing the condition of from the Treasury Department, showing the condition of the deposite banks, which was ordered to be printed. A message was received from the President, containing borhood of Heath, were completely blocked up. message was received from the President, containing unications from the Postmaster General, relative to rendered nacessary by the late fire. Mr. Calhoun, on leave, introduced a bill proposing the distribution among the States of whatever surplus funds there may be in the the construction of a new post office, and other measures Treasury in 1838, on the same principle as the deposite

act of the last session House. Dec. 22 .- The President's message on the subject of Texas was received and referred, and 20,000 copies, after some debate, were ordered to be printed. A bill establishing a mint, and regulating the coin of the U. States, was discussed in committee of the whole, being opposed by Mr. Adams and others, on the ground of its al

ation of the silver and copper coins. On Friday, 23d, the Senate did not sit. In the House,

In the Senate, a communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, giving farther information relative to the deposite banks, called for by the resolution of the Senate of the 20th inst. Mr. Southard introduced a bill to provide for the better organization of the Navy of the United States.

Bill and the Executive resolution of Mr. Wise.

various discussions. House .- The bill to amend the act establishing the Mint of the United States; the bill appropriating two mil-Mint of the United States; the bill appropriating two millions for the suppression of Indian hostilities, and the bill making appropriations for the payment of the revolutional In Manchester, by Rev. C. L. McCurdy, Mr. Ira W ry and other pensioners of the United States, for the year 1837, were read a third time and passed.

selves.

Should still stand aloof, and mannamed in the should still stand aloof, and mannamed it not until Mexico itself, or one of the great foreign powers, shall recognize the independence of the new government, at least until the lapse of time or the course of events shall have proved, beyond cavil or dispute, the ability of the people of that country to maintain their separate soverneation by the people generally, as a faithful minister, a practical farmer, and a good man. He has prepared many young men for college, among whom was Daniel Webster.

Wesleyan Journal, that Rev. Moses Hill, Presiding Elder of Bangor District, has been suddenly turned aside from his labors by a severe paralytic shock on the left side, which occurred on the 28th ult.

THE BOSTON ALMANAC,-Published by S. N. Dick inson, and for sale by the Booksellers,-is a very handsome little volume, neatly printed, and of a convenient size and binding for the pocket or counting room. The contents are such as every one must have use for more or

BULWER'S DRAMA.

the way, and the passenger is from four to six feet from ligious paper and we understand is edited by a Methodist the ground, for miles together. Augusta is situated on preacher. The last number contains an enthusiastic re-

General Intelligence.

of five thousand. It is a place of growing importance and considerable business. Many Northern men have journals. The Council concurred with the Board of Aldermen in the appropriation of \$15,000, making \$82,000 in the whole, for fence and improvements around the Common. His Honor the Mayor elect and the new Councils were sworn into office on Monday.

Mansfield Coal .- We learn from the Bunker Hill Auweighing over five hundred pounds, was taken and immediately brought to the city and deposited in the City Hall. The coal is said to be of good quality.

Advices from Mobile state that there had been seven the different rivers, rising in mountainous parts of the State in the North-west, and running into the Atlantic or of the river, and the consequent detention of a large

A stranger died at Mobile, on the 14th ult., who was ascertained, from his papers, to be Martin Pratt, of Sheffield, Mass., last from Georgia, and on his way to Pensa-Release of Santa Anna .- Gen. Santa Anna was set al

large proportion of the wealthy and influential inhabit-tants of the State are connected with the Methodist Church. The society in this city embraces a property amounting to several millions. And if any thing ever him.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 15th inst. says that

Later from Europe .- By an arrival at New York, ad

arrivals. There was an attempt at insurrection at Strasburg, in France, on the 30th of October, which at first looked so rious, but was soon put down. The officers of some regi-ments stationed there were the actors in the plot, but the a future communication. My health is much improved.
Yours in love,
J. Hamilton.
Soldiers refused to join them, and even assisted in their arrest. Prince Louis Bonaparte—son, we believe, of Lucien—was the principal mover in the attempt.

Affairs in Spain looked had for the Queen's party, and it is evident that without foreign assistance, the Carlists must soon obtain entire possession of the country.

The paper of the Bank of England now in circulation is 152,000,000, while it has less than 26,000,000 specie of

A Love-Feast will be held at South Boston, on Monda evening. Jan. 16. at 7 o'clock. B. OTHEMAN. evening, Jan. 16, at 7 o'clock. Dec. 28.

It is requested that all communications intended fo Rev. E. Jordan, presiding elder of Springfield District N. H. Conference, be directed to Woodstock, Vt.

All letters, or papers for the Rev. R. Dearborn, may be directed to Wentworth, N. H.

the session was occupied in the consideration of private bills, when it adjourned to Monday.

House, Dec. 26.—There was not a very numerous attendance of members in the House, and but little business was transacted. Mr. J. Q. Adams presented an abolition memorial from Pennsylvania. After debate, it was ordered to lie on the table, by a vote of 121 to 36.

On Tuesday, the 27th, a message was received in both houses from the President, relative to the admission of Michigan into the Union, and leaving the whole question as a matter for the deliberation of Congress.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Thomas W. Gile (S. Coan's paper is paid for till Feb. Smith (the papers are sent to Guilford, not Guilford Centre)—H. Nutter (send \$10 at our risk; are Milton Milts and Milton Ponds the same place? are Brookfield Corner the same? your paper goes to Brookfield Corner the same? your paper goes to Brookfield)—P. Hawks—Geo. Stone—A. Millan—Wm. Smith (they cannot be procured)—N. Culver—J. T. Burrill—J. O. Dean—G. May—H. Eastman—R. Dearborn—J. W. Tuttle—P. M. Industry—C. L. McCurdy—Z. King—E. Jordan (It is our mistake that C. L. H.'s paper was not a matter for the deliberation of Congress.

he United States.

In this city, Dr. J. Underwood, of Andover, to Miss Eli In the House, the day was spent in discussing the Mint za, daughter of Mr. Samuel French; Mr. Chas. M. Sax ton, to Miss Sarah Ann Coburn; Mr. Isaiah B. Libbe On Wednesday, the 28th, the Senate spent the day in to Mrs. Lucy M. Kinsell. In Roxbury, Mr. Henry W. Carr, to Miss Martha

In Truro, Nov. 22d, by Rev. T. W. Gile, Mr. Alexa

Moore, to Miss Philenia Palmer.

DIED.

MONEY NOT PAID OVER BY AGENTS.

Our Agents sometimes inform us that they have received money from subscribers and request us to acknownal. In this city, Mrs. Abigail S. wife of Mr. J. E. Hazleton, and daughter of Mr. Samuel Thaxter; Mrs. Hannah, relict of the late William Swith, Esq. 72; Mrs. Sarah H., wife of Mr. Frederick P. Conant, 24; Mr. Joel ceived money from subscribers and request us to acknowledge the receipt of it, stating that they shall soon send it on with more money. But when they know what confusion it would introduce into our accounts, they will part don us for declining.

METHODIST HARMONIST.—As frequent orders are

METHODIST HARMONIST.—As frequent orders are sent for this book, we take this means to inform our friends that it cannot be obtained in this city, or in New York.—
It is now under a revision, and probably the new edition will not be published for some time.

INDEPENDENCE OF TEXAS.—On the 22d ult. a Message was sent to the two Houses of Congress, by the President of the property of the power of religion to keep and preserve the soul, amidst all the trials incident to this unfriendly world. And in her death, she might well say, with the great apostle sage was sent to the two Houses of Congress, by the Pre-sident, on the subject of the acknowledgment of the In-to the Gentiles, "To die is gain." She loved to visit the dependence of Texas. The Message concludes with the following paragraph:

"It becomes us to beware of a too early movement, as it might snbject us, however unjustly, to the imputation of seeking to establish the claim of our neighbors to a territory, with a view to its subsequent acquisition by ourselves. Prudence, therefore, seems to dictate that we should still stand aloof, and maintain our present attitude. ter their mother and wife, and be so unspeakably happy as to realize all their most sanguine hopes in heaven.

In Athol, on the 22d ult. of croup, Wesley Asbury, son

Ship News.

PORT OF BOSTON. Monday, Dec. 26.

Arrived, Sch Oracle, (Br) Muirhead, St. Andrews.

Cleared, Brigs Carrier, Whiting, Trieste; Cordelia,
Iones, Havana;—Sch George, Winn, Para and a market.

TUESDAY, Dec. 27. di Cleared, Ship Gibraltar, Dunbar, N Ocleans;—Brige Franklin, Dow, Wilmington, NC; Sylph, Atkins, Philad; —Schrs Pres Boyer, Webster, Port au Prince; Warrior,

Miller, N Orleans; Arlitta, Howes, Norfolk; New Un-

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28. Arrived, Schs Splendid, Clark, Eastport; Pochahoutas, Tate, Thomaston; Samuel, Carver, Portland; Congress, Perkins, Saco.

Cleared, Barks Francis Stanton, Hammatt, Sumatra; Miranda, Endicott, Rio Janeiro; —Schs China, Baltim Sarah, Wells, Me.

THURSDAY, Dec. 29. Arrived, Schs Adar, Fletcher, Baltimore; Echo, Richardson, Calais; Francis, Portland; Hylas, Portsmouth. Cleared, Barks Highlander, Foster, Matanzas; Chief, Eldridge, Charle-ton; Lexington, Tilden, Apalachicola;—Schs Matanzas, Bearse, Savannah; Boston and Cambridge, N York; Emblem, N London.

FRIDAY, Dec. 30.

Arrived, Sch Lucretia, Harrington, Eastport.

Cleared, Brigs Sarah Williams, Ellis, Cientucgos; Bilow, Rossiter, New Orleans; Martha, Howes, Mobile;—
ichs Caroline, Orcutt, Port au Prince; Wave, Camden;
Waldo, Belfest SATURDAY, Dec. 31. Cleared, Barks Gen Stark, Paine, Montvideo; Marine, Buckmar, N Orleans;—Brigs Black Hawk, Baker, Porto abello; Quincy, Jones, Mayaguez; Augusa, Dixey, Javana; Helen, Otis, Brunswick, Ga;—Schs Watchman, Eastman, Belfast; Jane, Camden; Comet, Bath; Atlanic, Portland; Echo, Saco; Merchant, Portsmouth.

SUNDAY, Jan. 1. Arrived, Ship Bazar, Homan, Cronstadt; Brig Acadin, Lane, Halifax;—Sch Otter, Portsmouth.

Sch Caroline, of Sedgwick, for Boston, with plaster, went ashore in Little River, 23d ult., and will be a total

Brig Antares, (of Marblehead). Stacey, fm Aux Cayes or Boston, with coffee, logwood, &c. was abandoned on kiff Island Shoal, Martha's Vineyard, on Monday, 26th alt. The captain and crew had remained on board all unday night, and the gale increasing, not knowing where hey were, they left her next morning, and landed with lifficulty on the southern part of the island. A boat's rew from another part of the island succeeded in getting on board the brig just as she floated off the shoal, and took are into Edgartown, without apparent injury. The captain and crew reached E. soon after.

Sch Yankee, of Waldoborough, hence for Friendship with some mdse. was driven ashore on Damari cove Island 17th ult., parted her chains, lost both anchors, unshipped her rudder, and bilged. Value about \$2,500: no insurance. An attempt was to be made 20th to get her

Sch George, Lord, hence, of and for Ellsworth, with some muse. while under full sail 21st ult., ran upon a rock off Sedgwick, stove a hole in her bottom, filled and capsized. Next day was towed by sch Despatch into Contention Cove, Surry, where both vessels went ashore n a gale same night. Amount of damage not ascertained, Brig Agile, of and from Boston, stranded at Cape Look Out, had been at sea 28 days, and had been blown off the coast four times: was out of water, and was run ashore to avoid being again blown off: the greatest part of the property had been saved, and the captain and crew were obliged to guard it with fire arms. The vessel is dry at low water: \$4000 insured in Boston.

Piracies — The East India papers contain many accounts f Piracies in the Straits of Malacca. The boats of the English frigate Andromache had an engagement with 3 large prahus, in June, which they captured. The prahus large prahus, in June, which they captured. The prahus were manued by 122 Malays, 113 of whom were killed, and the other nine taken prisoners, and consider to State of the Constant of the Co and the other nine taken prisoners, and carried to Singa-pore for trial. The pirates fought desperately.

Boston Prices Current.

APPLES, new, bbl.				from	\$2.25 t	0 4.00 2.25
BEANS, white, per bushel,	•			•	14.25	14.75
BEEF, mess, bbl.		•		•	12.00	12 50
cargo, No. 1, .		•	•	•	8.50	9 50
Prime, .		•	•	•	26	30
BEESWAX, American, lb.	•		•	•	9	12
CHEESE, new milk, lb.	ih	•	•		-	14
FEATHERS, northern, geese,		•	•	•	54	60
southern, geere,		•	•	•	0.0	00
FLAX, American, lb	•				2.83	3.00
FISH, Cod, per quintal,	•	•				
FLOUR, Genesee, bbl	•				10.62	10.75
Baltimore, Howard	stree	ι,		à.	10.62	10.87
Baltimore, wharf,				•	10.50	10.62
- Alexandria, .					10.62	10.75
GRAIN, Corn, aorthern yelle	w, pe	er bu	shel	, .	1.10	1.12
southern yello	w.				1.00	1.05
white, .					92	95
- Rye, northern, .					1.40	1.50
Barley,	•	•			-	35
Oats, northern, (prim	10	•	•	•	65	66
HAY, best English, ton of 200	00 16		•	•	25.00	28 50
Eastern screwed,	oo ID		•		22.50	26.50
	•	•			20.00	22.00
	•	•	•	•	45	50
Honey, gallon,	•		•	•		
Hors, Istquality, (new) lb.					9	10
2d quality, .	. (m)	•			7	8
LARD, Boston, Istsort.lb.					16	17
Southern, 1st sort,					15	16
LEATHER, Philadelphia city	tanna	ge,	b.		30	32
do. coun	iry de),			24	27
Baltimore city	de	0.			27	29
do dr	y hide	e.			-	-
New York red, li	ght.				24	25
Boston do. sla	ughte	er.			23	24
de litte		.,			21	23
LIME, best sort. cask, .		•			1.15	1.17
PORK, Mass., inspection, ex	ira al		hhl		99,00	30.00
Clear, from other St	atoe	car,	UUII		28.00	29.50
Rone middlings (see	ates,		•	•		20.00
Bone, middlings, (sea	arce)				3.00	3.12
SEEDS, Herd's Grass bushe	PI,	:	•			
Red Top, northern,	bush	ei,			75	1.00
Hemp,					2.75	3.00
Red Clover, norther	rn, lb.				13	
Southern Clover,					10	- 11
SILR COCOONS, American,	usho	1.			2.75	4 00
TALLOW, tried, lb					9	10
Wook, prime or Saxony Fle	eces	.lb.			70	75
American 1 11 dood					65	70
Americal 3 washed	, " "	ne ca	, .	•	60	
American, washed	,		•		50	
American, washed	,	•		•	45	
Native washed,	,			•	40	O.
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Pulled superf lst Lambs, 2 d Lambs,	:					4

Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cents less per lb. PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES. 23 30 2.25 15 14 30 12 75 16 CIDER, bbl. Fork, whole hogs lb. [N. E. Farmer.

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[[]] All the above articles made to order at shortest notice.

Nov. 9.

Poetry.

THE TRIUMPH OF TRUTH. 'Tis built on a rock, and the tempest may rave; Its solid foundation repels the proud wave; Though Satan himself should appear in the van, Truth smiles at the rage of the infidel clan. Like the sun going forth in his mighty career, To gladden the earth and illumine each sphere; The chariot of truth shall in majesty roll O'er climate, isle, ocean, to each distant pole. A glorified course it shall nobly pursue. Encircling with radiance both Gentile and Jew; And millions of heathen, their idols despising, Shall bask in the light, and exult in its rising The shadows that cover the regions of Ham Shall vanish, or flame with the light of the Lamb; Each lovely green island, that gems the salt wave,

His truth will convert, his philanthropy save! Already a glory has flamed in the west; Poor negroes with spiritual freedom are blest: The palms of the South show its beautiful blaze, And the Boreal pines have been tipt with its rays.

A voice in the desert, a voice in the wood! A voice o'er the mountain and billowy flood! "Thy glory is come," abject heathen, "arise, And shine," like a new-risen star in the skies! " A star in the East" is to millions display'd. Whose lustre has sunk the proud crescent in shade;

O'er the darkness of nations, for ages forlorn, Bright truth is diffusing millennial O'er pagod and altar the gospel has blazed; The Brahmin has wondered, the Moslem has gaz'd; The vision delightful shall Salem behold; And, under one Shepherd, the world be one fold!

The sign of the cross has appear'd-the blest sign; And faith has deciphered the motto divine, 44 He must reign" till the nations in homage bow down The wicked his footstool; believers his crown Life's river of crystal shall every where flow,

Till flowerless deserts a paradise grow; And wilds bleak and barren burst out in the glory Predicted by seers in prophetical story. The record denounces that Babel shall fall:

Priest, pagod, fane, idol, mosque, minaret-all The strong holds of Satan to ruins be hurl'd; And glory shall cover our desolate world! The mighty may fight with Jehovah's decree And skeptic may write that it never shall be ;-

But the finger of time on its dial shall stop, Ere one promise prove false, or one prophecy drop Go, stop it, proud scorners! alas, it is vain! Ye may as well tie up the winds with a chain: Or the stars, or the tides of the ocean control Or fuse the vast ices that rivet the pole. JOSHUA MARSDEN, 1823.

Biographical.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. MRS. R. R. ELLSWORTH.

It is from a sense of the duty we owe to departed worth, that we record the death of our sister, Mrs. ROXANNA R. ELLSWORTH, wife of Mr. Jeremiah Ellsworth, of Medford, Mass. She bade a final adieu to the suffering scenes of mortality, on the morning of Dec. 21, after a protracted and very painful illness, in the 30th year of her age. Although dead, her memory is embalmed in the hearts of all her surviving friends, and the loss of her society will ever be contemplated by them with deep regret. But their loss is her eternal gain .-She was an affectionate companion, a fond mother and a faithful friend.

Sister E. embraced religion in 1830, and soon after connected herself with the M. E. Church. In the early part of her sickness, I conversed with her on the subject of religion, and found her in a very happy frame of mind. She possessed a strong and unwavering confidence in God. I asked her if she felt resigned to the will of God, and prepared to die? She answered "Yes; there is no fear of death." Although she grew weaker in body, yet she was stronger in faith, and happier in the Lord. Never, in any instance, did I behold the majesty of religion, shine forth in such resplendent lustre, as in this instance. If to suffer with meekness and patience,-if calmly to look death in the face, and joyfully wait his approach, and that in the midst of the pains and agonies of dissolving nature, require the loftiest efforts of faith, then our sister wonderfully possessed it.

Jesus Christ was her only hope. She clung to his atonement with a firm grasp, and found it amply sufficient. She said to her husband one evening, as he entered the room where she was, "This has been a very happy day to my soul. The Lord is with me." She possessed her senses till the last, and calmly fell asleep in Jesus. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

JOSIAH BRACKETT.

Charlestown, Dec. 24.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

"Friend after friend departs; Who hath not lost a friend?"

On Sunday morning, Nov. 13th, 1836, Mrs. Ma-BY CLARK, relict of Mr. Nathaniel Clark, late deceased, of Rockingham, Vt., departed this life, in the 81st year of her age. She died in Christian triumph for a better world, where we believe she will spend an eternal Sabbath of never ending fe-

About three years since, she received an injury by a fall, which disabled her from walking and confined her to her room. It was evident that her stay on earth was short, although no immediate danger was apprehended. "As the river rolls smoothest near its mouth, and the sun appears more glorious when setting,"-so is it with the Christian, and thus did all the Christian graces and virtues of the deceased brighten, as she filled up the measure of her days, going down to the grave like a "shock of corn fully ripe for the har-

A few days before her death, her lungs became affected, which gave her great pain of body; yet, while enduring these bodily sufferings her soul was stayed on God. In her last struggles, when speech had failed, she was asked to raise her hand if she was happy in Jesus and willing to leave all for a better world. She instantly raised it, and to the last she continued to signify that she was supported by Him in whom she had put her trust.

Mrs. Clark was a member of the M. E. Church She had been a professor of religion for many years. The church feels the loss-a large circle years. The church feels the loss—a large circle of friends are left to mourn; but they feel that they have consolation, when they reflect that while they are left to contend with unholy passions, and weighed down with sin and sorrow, she has ex
marked. His organs of destructiveness, music, acquisitiveness, and locality, are unusually large. Combativeness is small. His organ of veneration is quite large—but love of approbation is small.—

Imagination, mathematics, and size are large.—

marked. His organs of destructiveness, music, acquisitiveness, indicate the deposites.—It appears from the statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the amount of the deposites of public money subject to draft on the 1st ult. Was \$42.899,167, and that the amount standing to the credit did disbursing officers was \$4,177,219, making a total of \$47,076,386.

lunary things-that we too are mortal, and that turn his attention to the study of language. soon the cold hand of death will be laid upon us. Col. Almonte acted as his interpreter. He is lives before Him, as to be prepared to meet her in good English and appears to be a scholar.

"Hark! a voice, it cries from heaven,

Happy in the Lord who die; Happy they to whom 'tis given From a world of grief to fly They indeed are truly blest; From their labors then they rest." N. C. L.

notice the above death.

Miscellaneous.

HINTS ON EARLY EDUCATION.

aside in every child's library. Every look, word, tone and gesture, nay, even dress, makes an im-2. Remember that children are men in minia-

ture—and though they are childish and should be ed it in this way give it their entire approbation. allowed to act as children, still all our dealings with them should be manly, though not morose.

3. Be always kind and cheerful in their pre-

never extravagant in statements nor vulgar in lan- the inconceivable transports occasioned by the reguage nor gestures. 4. Before a year old entire submission should be

secured : this may be often won by kindness, but must sometimes be exacted by the rod, though one chastisement I consider enough to secure the ob-

6. Always follow commands with a close and careful watch, until you see that the child does the and about 5 miles from St. Charles, on the Missouri riv thing commanded—allowing of no evasion nor modification, unless the child ask for it, and it is 1 1-2 miles along the banks. Eight shafts have lately

der discipline.

fear of the rod, or of private chastisement, or of dark rooms.

Hity inexhaustible. We are informed that as about the fear of the rod, or of private chastisement, or of was discovered, the gentleman interested purchased the whole line or extent of land bordering on the Mississippi, which is a postbar grayon, coal can be furn-

make him hide his faults by equivocation or a lie,

to do so when men and women.

when by so doing it gratifies a revengeful or angry spirit. This should be especially guarded against of the manufacture in this country.—Daily Adv. in infants of ten, twelve, or eighteen months old,

14. Never reprove a child severely in company, nor make light of their feelings, nor hold them up to ridicule.

15. Never try to conceal any thing which the child knows you have, but by your conduct teach scullcap tea. The wound healed, but was at times sen

GEN. SANTA ANNA

We extract the following description of the personal appearance of Gen. Santa Anna from the Journal of a Texofficer, published in the Mississippi Christian Her-

November 2d, 1836. To-day Captain D_ nvitation from President Houston, to go with him and see Santa Anna. We found him a very polite and affable gentleman. I have seen many descriptions of nim in the papers of the United States, all of which have been written by men who never prised within the newly formed territory of Wisconsin.—

and has not, as has been represented, any resemand has not, as has been represented, any resem-twenty states lying north of the Ohio, and west of the blance either to the Negro or Indian race. His Mississippi, and containing 20,000,000 of beings as yet eyes and hair are quite dark. His appearance and unborn. nanners are those of the high-minded and honor-

able Castilian. ble Castilian.

His head, examined on Phrenological principles, some of the best in the world—his forehead is igh and broad, and his whole features strongly strongly. high and broad, and his whole features strongly marked. His organs of destructiveness, music,

changed time for eternity, earth for heaven, sor- Amativeness large. He only speaks the Spanish row for joy-and is, no doubt, in full fruition of language, and lamented very much that he had to the Christian's rich reward, which is reserved for converse with us through an interpreter. He said that while Mexico was under the dominion of As our dearest friends are snatched away from Spain, her citizens were not allowed to learn a forus by death, and our hearts wounded by the irre- eign language. Since that time he had been too parable loss-we are taught the frailty of all sub- much engaged in a military and political life, to

Let us "so number our days, as to apply our hearts about five feet eight inches in height—as dark as to wisdom." Let us see to it, that we "make our the generality of the Mexican race. He has nothcalling and election sure." And God grant, that ing remarkable in his appearance—but very acall the friends of the deceased may so order their complished and polite in his manners. He speaks

RICE FLOUR .- Many families, we are glad to hear, are getting to use rice flour for making bread. It is used in connexion with wheat flour, and makes a finer bread than the latter alone. In some portions of this country the bakers use it with great success. For various kinds of cakes it is very fine. As to the healthiness of rice, let the N. B .- Printers in New York are requested to health of the natives who have lived upon it almost exclusively testify. It is the most nutritious of all the farinaceous productions. There is a vast difference in the price of wheat flour and rice, taking into the estimation the additional quantity of bread which a pound of rice will make, and its 1. Judicious mothers will always keep in mind always being perfectly dry, while flour is often that they are the first book read and the last laid very damp, and of course loses much of its weight in evaporation. This is an object worthy the consideration of house keepers, and we are glad to see so many have already introduced its economy in their domestic concerns. Those who have tri-

SICKNESS .- 'The sufferings of the sick are great ly relieved by many triffing gratifications, impersence-playful, but never light, communicative but ceptible to others, and sometimes almost repaid by turn of health and vigor.

Deferred Articles.

chastisement I consider enough to secure the object. If not, the parent must tax himself for the failure, and not the perverseness of the child. After one conquest, watchfulness, kindness and perseverance will secure obedience.

5. Never trifle with a child nor speak beseech—

Missouri and Discovery.—During last spring, one of our merchants employed an English miner of practical experience to examine the banks of the Upper Mississippi inpursuit of coal, and we are pleased to learn, that his exertions have been crowned with success. After a tedious examination of the shores and banks on both sides the river, from the rapids down to the mouth of the Missouri an inexpansible bank of coal was discovered. ingly to it when it is doing any improper thing, or when watching an opportunity to do so.

Missouri, an inexhaustible bank of coal was discovered and effectually opened, in Calhoun county, Illinois, 10 miles above the mouth of Illinois river, at the southern rexpressly granted.

7. Never break a promise made to a child, or if you do, give your reasons, and if in fault, own it, and ask pardon, if necessary.

8. Never trifle with a child's feelings when unsupport to any yet dispersion of the control of the control of the strata to its extent with the line of the river, all of which were within two to four hundred yards of high water mark, and from sixty to seventy feet above the level of the river. The coal is bituminous and of the finest quality—we should think superior to any yet dispersion of country, and probably equal if 9. Children ought never to be governed by the true of the rod or of private classification or or of private cla 10. Correcting a child on suspicion, or without and is of opinion that in another ecosion, coal can be furn ished at Aton and St. Louis for six or eight cents per bushel.—Alton Telegraph.

make him hide his faults by equivocation or a lie, to justify himself—or to disregard you altogether, because he sees that you do not understand the case, and are in the wrong.

11. When a child wants that which it should not have, or is unwilling to do as the parent says, and begins to fret, a decided word spoken in kindness but with authority, hushes and quiets the child at once; but a half yielding and half unyielding method only frets and teazes the child, and if denied or made to obey, ends in a cry.

12. It is seldom well to let the child "cry it out," as the saying is. If put into a corner or tied to your chair, it should not be to cry or make a noise. Indeed, crying from anger or disappointment should never be allowed. A child soon discovers that its noise is not pleasant and learns to take revenge in this way. If allowed to "vent their feelings" when children, they will take the liberty to do so when men and women.

13. Never allow a child to cry or scream on late was a decrease of the manufacture continues to increase in amount, and to meet with improvements in the mode of manufacture. It appears that such has been the increase in the consumption of the beet root sugar, that during the nine first months of the present year, there was a decrease of 4,093,803 fr. in the import duties on foreign sugar, compared with the amount received in the corresponding period of last year. An important improvement has been made by Mr. Dubrunfant, who has discovered a method of extracting potass from the residuum of the beet root, after the saccharine quality has been pressed out of it. This has been carried so far as to produce a quantity of gotass, equal to one sixth part of the quantity of sugar, so that if the sugar manufactured amounts to 40 millions of killograms in a year, there will be produced also nearly 7 millions of killograms of a salt, bearing a comparison with the best potass brought to market and worth 8 to 9 millions of trancs. There are also o do so when men and women.

13. Never allow a child to cry or scream on ket, and worth 8 to 9 millions of francs. There are als very slight occasion, even if hurt, and much less obtained from the same material a quantity of alcohol,

who often feel grieved or provoked when a thing is denied or taken from them.

14 Never reprove a child severely in company at a store in that town, in June last, when a mad dog ran in and bit him on the back of one of his hands. T wounded part was soon after cut out and cauterized From that time until the 21st day of November last, him to be frank and manly and open—never hiding stilled in the state of the state o 16. Kindness and tenderness of feeling towards restlessness, fever and increased pain came on. Towards 16. Kindness and tenderness of feeling towards insects, birds, and the young, even of such animals as should be killed if old (excepting poisonous ones) are to be carefully cherished.

17. I am pleased with such children as allow those roses and other flowers that blossom on the Sabbath to remain on the tree to praise their Maker in their own beauty and sweetness. "This is the incense of the heart, whose fragrance smells to heaven."—Abbot's Magazine.

restlessness, fever and increased pain came on. Toward midnight appeared alarming spasmodic affections in the throat, and a feeling of suffocation, attended with a general agitation of the system. These occurred at intervals, and increased till Thursday evening, when an abundant flow of saliva begun, and the spasms increased in violence. During the intervals, he begged his attendants to hold him more firmly, as he should probably run raving mad, and he did not wish to injure any one, which he might do if not prevented. The last spasm occurred on Thursday evening about 9 o'clock, and terminated his existence. He lived but two days after the first attack, and all that time presented a spectacle of horror beyond desistence. He lived but two days after the first attack, and all that time presented a spectacle of horror beyond description. His countenance was vacant and uncarthly, and his sufferings extreme. He begged in the most imploring manner for some one to put an end to him, and rid him of the misery of being choked to death, such was the extent of his sufferings. His thirst was extreme, and when drink was presented to him, he was seized with indescribable horror, and ordered it away. If he did attempt to drink, violent spasms ensused. He has left a wife and two children, and was 25 years of age.—Mor-- and myself received an wife and two children, and was 25 years of age. - Mor-

of which have been written by men who never saw him, or men so warped by prejudice, that they could not speak the truth.

arready given—1020 and 77 isconsin.—
prised within the newly formed territory of Wisconsin.—
prised within the newly formed territory of Wisconsin.—
This tract by the flood of emigration which is pouring in there, already amounts to 50,000, of which the Iowa country contains 25 to 30,000. This latter lies west of the He is a man of fine personal appearance, about five feet eleven inches in height, straight and well proportioned—he is as fair as most Europeans, ca. To the west of the future state of lowa, others will soon be added, and the child lives who will travel through

Small Bills .- The following States have probibited

The Mint.—The amount of coinage at the mint, from the 1st of January of the year 1836, to the 1st of Nov. was \$3,619,440 in gold, 2,877,000 in silver, and 22,634 in copper, making a total of 6,519,074, in ten months. The Secretary of the treasury states in his report that the branch mints will probably be completed by the 1st of June next. The amount of gold coin since the new valuation in 1834, has been near \$10,000,000,000. Of the whole amount of gold coined before that date, about 12,000,000, it is computed that not more than 1,000,000 remained in the country, as its excess of value, compared with that of silver, at the rate established by law, excluded it from circulation, and from use for banking purposes. A large proportion of the gold coinage of the year 1825 was in The Mint - The amount of coinage at the mint, from quarter eagles .-- Ib.

Potato Bread.—The best of bread may be made by mixing one-third potato with two-thirds flour. Our fair readers, at least those of the "workingmen's sort," will understand us when we advise them to select the dry or derstand us when we advise them to select the dry or mealy varieties of potato. Boil them or steam them, leaving them as dry as practicable; peel them; rub them through a coarse wire sieve, and work this product into the flour in the same manner that "shortning" is usually mixed in. The best of all pence are the pennies we save. And this little contrivance brings flour down to the old price —Brattleboro' Democrat.

A new Undertaking .- The Natchez Courier states that the citizens of that place have subscribed seventy thousand dollars towards the capital stock for the erection of a steam ship to run between New York and Natchez.

ILLINOIS LANDS M'KENDREEAN COLLEGE AGENCY.

M'KENDREEAN COLLEGE AGENCY.

THE undersigned, Resident Agent for the M'Kendreean College, Illinois, would hereby make known to the public the peculiar plan upon which the Trustees of this College have undertaken to endow their young and prosperous Institution. The Trustees have established a Land Agency in connection with the Board, and propose to all persons wishing to procure lands in that very fertile State, that they will, by their Agent, or such other person as he may employ for them in cach of the principal cities, receive money, and at their own risk transmit the same to Illinois, and there make purch ses of public lands in whatever name and part of the State they may be directed to do by the person furnishing the money.

The plan upon which they do business is one which is believed to be as safe and as profitable to purchasers, as any offered by private agencies, while at the same time it goes to advance the dearest interest of our country—the cause of education in the great valley of the Mississippi.

They lay down three propositions upon which they agree to

They lay down three propositions upon which they agree to purchase public lands, as follows:

1st. They will, when furnished with the money, lay out the whole amount advanced in lands, in whatever name and section of five years from such entry or purchase, they are to be entitled to one half of whatever such land may have advanced or is worth, over the original cost, (\$1,25 per acre)—giving the purchaser the land at cost and the other half of the nett increase of value. The part going to the Trustees may be paid either in a part of the lands or in money; the cost of such entry to be paid by the Trustees. And should the purchaser wish to sell or use the lands to period closes, the Trustees will reliaquish their claim for a fair proportion either of the lands, or in money; the cost of such entry to be paid by the Trustees. And should the purchaser wish to sell or its equivalent in cash, as may be judged by the parties, or distincterated persons, to be right.

This proposition identifies the interest of the Trustees with the purchaser, and the better secures their faithfulness in making good selections.

2d. They will preceive money as above, and, at their own cost and risk, transmit and lay out the same for 20 per cent. on the amount advanced; or for every \$125, they will secure to the purchaser 80 acres of land, and forward him a certificate of purchase immediately after such entry or purchase is made.

Under this proposition the purchaser receives his land immediately, free of any incumbrance.

3d. They will prechase lands on shares, one half of the amount advanced in the name of the Prustees, for the College. And the Trustees part the part entry of the purpose of the person advancing the money shall advance in value equal to the whole amount of both emires, and is per cent. Interest on the whole amount of both emires, and is per cent. Interest on the whole amount of both emires, and is per cent. Interest on the whole amount of both emires, and is per cent. Interest on the whole amount of both emires, and is pe

UNION QUESTIONS.

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Nov. 11.

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Vol. VIII.

WILLI

No people whose history of the world alous peculiarities. derful record of Ala a single man, a ven vile bondage, durin were led by the ha one time, guided and burning pillar spread the fear of t er, they mourn in willows of a strang splendor, with its a dance of monarchs spired prophets and driven through its scattered over the of the world; and mids which they be days of the Pharoa

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